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The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
 ALBERT McFARLAND,
 Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager.
 WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

REMOVED.

The office of the Times-Mirror Company is removed to the new Times Building, northeast corner of First and Fort streets (first floor)—entrance, for the present on the Fort-street side. Open day and night.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

The Gaelic in quarantine at San Francisco with smallpox on board. The Pope writes a letter denouncing Dr. McGlynn's doctrines. Secretary Fairchild allows the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to bond goods to be shipped through Canada to United States ports. Cleveland writes a letter on the veto of the Dependent Pension Bill. An immense area of Government land to be thrown open to settlement. Mayor Hewitt entertains Queen Kapiolani. The subsidy question in Sutter and Yuba counties. Suicide at Santa Cruz. Father Keller released from jail at Dublin. The Louisville races. The Nevada Internal Revenue District to be consolidated with the Fourth California District. Yellow fever at Key West. Accident to the steamer Celtic. Forest fires still raging in Michigan. Murder at San Francisco. Floods in Transylvania. Rouvriere to form a French Cabinet. Hong Di, the murderer, at Chicago. Indicted Indianapolis politicians in court. Belgian strikers using dynamite. Nihilists executed at St. Petersburg. Annual parade of wheelmen at St. Louis. The Fitchburg Railway Company's purchase of the Hoosac Tunnel route. News of the lost schooner Active. Saturday a half-holiday in New York. The loss of life in Mexico by the recent earthquake. Severe storm at Truckee. A Chicago and Northwestern syndicate to purchase the Oregon Pacific. Editor O'Brien's movements. Carpenters at Riverside threaten to strike.

The Pacific Railroad Commission, which has been engaged in examining prominent railroad men of late, makes the important discovery that speculation in stocks is very apt to impair the memory.

The application of George W. Tyler, the disbarred attorney, for a writ of mandate to the Superior Court of the county of Sonoma, commanding it to allow him to practice there, has been denied. The court holds that the order disbarring Tyler needs no process to execute it, and it stands unaffected by the writ of error to the United States Supreme Court.

The San Francisco Examiner recommends that the jury in the Fitch-De Young libel case find for the plaintiff, with damages assessed at 6 cents. "It would mean," says the Examiner, "either that the De Young story was true, but not published for a justifiable motive, or that it was not true, but did not damage Fitch more than 6 cents' worth."

DAN VOORHEES, "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," is moved to remark: "I think that the few blunders that President Cleveland has made can be traced to the Mugwump influence." Whereat the Chicago Inter Ocean remarks that "the whole Mugwumpian hive will swarm and settle in the branches of the sycamore with a little more provocation like that."

They are trying to revive the boycott in San Francisco, and walking delegates occupy the sidewalk in front of a bakery on Montgomery street. It is noted that the baker's business is rather increased thereby. That is the surest way to choke the boycott down. The respectable, law-abiding element of a community ought to rally around a boycotted man every time.

The American Opera Company's engagement in this city was closed last evening. It was the most ambitious entertainment ever offered to the people of Los Angeles, and in point of patronage, the best. No better attestation of its success need be given than to cite the fact that the season was prolonged two evenings beyond the original limit, and that the Pavilion was as densely packed on these evenings as on any of the others. Los Angeles is becoming noted for its appreciative patronage of the highest class of dramatic and musical art, and it is a reputation which will do the city good.

The Religious Tendency of the Age.

The present age may be designated as an age of religious unrest. So-called liberal Christianity is perhaps more aggressive and bolder in its assaults upon old and long-accepted creeds than ever before in its history. Non-religionists are seeking to stir up an irrepressible conflict between science and religion, and to prove the existence of a strong antagonism between them such as cannot be explained away or reconciled. With most marvelous assumption men assert the nonconformity of nature to revealed truth, as if the human mind were able to grasp all the mysteries of nature and explain all of her occult laws; as if there were no truth beyond and higher than that reached by human thought, and, therefore, whatever conflicts with human understanding must forever be open to suspicion and doubt.

Is there no such thing as certitude of human faith in things which lie beyond the measure of our comprehension? Must we cast aside as worthless all that human intellect cannot explain? Is there no possibility of the clear apprehension of truths which yet lie beyond our comprehension?

The present age is certainly not one of strong faith, nor is it an age of pronounced skepticism. Yet there is an underlying feeling with the masses that the tendency of scientific knowledge is toward undermining the long-accepted teachings of philosophy and religion. The agnostic wraps everything about with uncertainty. He would make us doubt all knowing—make us to question whether we know what we do know and are conscious of knowing. His assertions weigh somewhat with that class of people who are not given to measuring the certainty of their knowledge, who never stop to consider the difference between mere idle speculations and real actualities.

A great many people assume certain positions and hold to them as beliefs, and that is as far as they go. The great problems of truth and error they do not care to be disturbed with. They are willing that others should do their thinking for them, and the conclusions they reach they stand ready to accept without so much as ever weighing the evidence adduced in support of the theories presented for their acceptance.

Real knowledge is never dangerous. It is that which is but partially conceived of and but partly understood that leads us astray. The whole realm of nature holds nothing which the Christian scientist or the earnest seeker after truth is afraid to confront lest it should lead him to doubt the teachings of revelation.

"We have truth when our ideas are conformed to things," says Dr. McCosh. If this be so, when they are not so conformed, as a natural sequence, we have untruth, skepticism and the general restlessness that belongs to unbelief.

The unsettled opinion of the present age may be accounted for on this ground. It is an inquiring age, but an age in which conclusions are too often reached before inquiry has pushed itself far enough to penetrate into the realm of profoundest truth. Such premature conclusions are always faulty. They are like a truth half told, which is oftentimes worse than falsehood. It is out of this half-way process that agnosticism, like so many other isms, springs. In the whole created universe there is no greater absurdity than the doctrines of the agnostic. The agnostic denies the certainty of all knowledge, yet he does not doubt the certainty of his doubting, and, therefore, he begins with certainty. He boldly thrusts opinions and theories upon the world, yet, according to his philosophy, he must doubt whether these opinions and theories really exist at all in his own mind.

This unsettled aspect of religious thought is not altogether full of discouragement. There is somewhat of hopefulness in it. Research begins with questioning. Dissatisfaction with old creeds and long-promulgated beliefs may tend in the end to religious advancement. The doubter who is honestly in search of truth may push his discoveries farther than the believer who quietly and contentedly accepts the teachings of the church for ages. There are higher planes of intelligence even for Christianity to reach than it has yet attained, and it may be left for these inquiring skeptics to search out new meanings of truth for us that shall not only lift them, but religious thinkers also into a truer account with divine truth.

Christianity will not go backward. The means working towards its advancement may not always be the same. The existence of much which the religious world deprecates may yet prove to be but the evil out of which the good shall come.

Mayor Hewitt and His Workmen.

The Detroit Tribune has the whole case in a nutshell when it says: "Stripped of its nonsense, Henry George's 'anti-poverty' idea is to wipe out one man's liabilities with another man's assets." That is just what these apostles of labor reform are madly attempting to accomplish.

Mayor Hewitt, of Trenton, N. J., who has a large partnership interest in the iron works of that city, has just made a proposition to a committee of the Knights of Labor, who visited him to demand an increase in the wages paid his workmen, which confronts them somewhat unexpectedly with possibilities that they had not before considered. In response to their de-

mand Mr. Hewitt offered to turn over his entire works to his employees, give them the plant free of rent, and furnish the needed funds to run the business, on the single condition that they would guarantee him 6 per cent. interest on the capital which he had invested. To convince them of the sincerity of his proposition, he went over his books carefully with them and proved to them conclusively that the business had not realized for its owners an average of 1 per cent. per year on investments. Last year the concern sank \$50,000, and such liability to loss they must always be prepared for.

This was not a particularly attractive statement to the committee of Labor Knights, and the proposition of Mayor Hewitt was not one that they were inclined to accept.

It is the pernicious mistake which laboring men make that large investments of capital in business always brings to the capitalist a much larger return in proportion than it does to the laborer, whose capital consists in services rendered. They are ready for an equal share in the profits without taking any of the risks of capital. Such a demand is both unjust and unreasonable, and one which, in the nature of things, cannot be considered. In almost every department of business it is to what has already been accumulated and secured, rather than to the monthly returns, that capital must look for the support of its ventures. It must have somewhat to fall back upon, some reserve of supplies, in order to be assured of being able to successfully conduct its business operations, meet necessary losses, and safely tide itself over times of depression and the fluctuations of the market.

The interests of labor and capital are closely interwoven, and cannot be separated. They are mutually dependent, and any antagonism arising between them is equally destructive to the interests of both. If the laboring classes would bear this in mind they would be slow to array themselves against capital, would be less ready to encourage strikes, which not only jeopardize their own interests, but which destroy the confidence, the sympathy and the amicable relations which should exist between employers and employees.

Kentucky Democracy.

If the people are in any way desirous of ascertaining what pure and unadulterated Democracy is capable of doing for a country, let them turn an inquiring eye in the direction of Kentucky. In that State the Democratic party has the field, and there is nothing to restrain its power. For a good many years it has occupied the political field of that State and held it against all invasion. It is the exponent of so-called Jeffersonian doctrines, and its voice is among the loudest in the patent howl raised by that party for "reform." And what is the result? There is not a State in the whole Union more notorious for its lawlessness than this same Democratic State of Kentucky. With all its natural advantages, it has not kept pace with the progress and advancement of the other States of the Union either as regards internal improvements, education or political intelligence. Kentucky leads the way and holds the first Democratic State Convention of the year. The following brief summary of some of its political work will perhaps throw a little light upon the spirit that controlled its actions:

The first thing which was done when the convention had been called to order was the presentation of a resolution giving the President an unqualified endorsement. This resolution was presented by an ex-Representative, was denounced as a bid for office and sent to the Committee on Resolutions. Then there was speaking. Congressman Breckinridge said that "while the President may not be the best Democrat, he is better than the best Republican, and while he may not be the first choice of us all, he is the best we can do." Then the brilliant Watson, of the Couper, spoke in which he denounced the political nostrums, referring to the "civil service elixir which proposes to purify the whole body politic by pettifogging examinations." There is, he continued, "the educational, sugar-coated Federal-aid capsules to be given at night to every little nigger in the land, and he will wake up in the morning a fully-equipped school," a sentiment which was loudly applauded, since the average Kentucky Democrat regards a schoolhouse for the masses as a garrison of the enemy. Speaker Carlisle was made permanent president. In his speech he said that a revenue reformer must be welcomed, no matter whence he comes. When the Committee on Credentials reported, a fist-fight was begun, but before it culminated in the natural use of shooting-irons, Mr. Carlisle intervened. The correspondent of the Democratic paper, was drawn up by Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Watson. An abstract has already been published, but its declaration in regard to the competitive merit system established by the civil service law is denounced as "a bureaucratic system, foreign to the genius of our institutions and people."

The honest Kentucky Democrat does not believe in any system that would conflict with the idea that "to the victor belongs the spoils," and competitive examinations would work pretty surely toward the exclusion of Kentucky Democratic office-seekers from sharing in these same spoils, for which the whole horde is so hungry.

OAKLAND envies Los Angeles her prospective nail factory. The Tribune of that place urges Mr. Clapp to locate there with his enterprise, because Oakland has a nail factory already, and another would help to make it an iron center. For an exactly similar reason wouldn't it be well for the Oakland works to move down here and make Los Angeles an iron center? There is a good deal of twaddledum about such talk.

Where Furnaces Roar With Rage.

(Middletown Press.)
 A pig was never known to wash, but a great many people have seen the pig iron.

PACIFIC COAST.

Smallpox Again Brought to San Francisco.

The Steamer Gaelic Imports the Dread Disease from China.

Hong Di, Mrs. Billions' Murderer, Again Heard From.

Encouraging Crop Reports from Yuba and Sutter Counties—A Mysterious Murderer on the Water Front at San Francisco—Other Coast News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The steamer Gaelic, from China, arrived outside this morning with smallpox on board. Before the vessel came to anchor she was boarded by a quarantine officer who, on investigation, found two cases of smallpox among the Chinese passengers aboard. She was at once placed in quarantine. There are 1300 Chinese passengers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—[Special.] It was difficult to acquire any reliable information concerning the smallpox cases and their history. The letters and papers for the Merchants' Exchange were held back for fumigation. It was reported to the Custom House that there were two cases of varioloid on the ship. Nothing additional was known definitely up to noon. The Gaelic steamed to a place about two miles off the Mall dock, where she is anchored in quarantine. The mail for the Merchants' Exchange was fumigated and sent off early this afternoon from the Gaelic. The regular mail was still held. This afternoon it was reported that of two cases on board, one is varioloid and one confluent smallpox. The first case was reported to have been discovered eight days ago. The confluent or "bad case" was discovered last Thursday. The vessel will be kept in quarantine until it seems no longer necessary.

HER VALUABLE CARGO.

The Gaelic sailed from Hong Kong for this port, via Yokohama, April 26th. At Yokohama one case of smallpox was landed, so that there were three cases since the vessel left Hong Kong. The two persons now sick on board will probably reach the pest-house today. No one has been allowed to board the ship, except quarantine and customs officers. The cargo of the Gaelic is extremely valuable. In addition to the usual general merchandise she has on board 1700 bales of silk, valued at more than \$1,000,000, and 250 tons of the new crop of tea, which has been sent by the Occidental route, in competition with the Suez route.

Among the passengers' names are those of the Marquis of Stafford and Lady Stafford. The Marquis is 37 and his wife but 20 years of age.

BUDGET FROM THE BAY.

A Cracker Consolidation—Brutal Murder on the Water Front.
 SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The California and American Cracker Companies have been amalgamated into a company to be known as the American Biscuit Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

A WATER-FRONT MURDER.
 This morning about 2 o'clock a man, since identified as a sailor named Carl Schultman, was found lying on Jackson street, near Front. The man had been drinking, and was suffering from the effects of a small but deep wound in the left breast. The wound was apparently made with a penknife. He was at first taken to the police station, but when the wound was discovered he was conveyed to a hospital, where later he died. Fred Rosenbom, the barkeeper of a saloon kept by Mrs. Christensen, at 114 Jackson street, has been arrested on suspicion. He admits leaving the man on the sidewalk, but denies that he inflicted the wound. Rosenbom is 38 years of age, the murdered man being about eight years younger.

Crops in Sutter and Yuba.
 MARYSVILLE, May 21.—George Obleyer, of the Sutter County Farmer, says: "In Sutter the grain crop promises to be one of full average, which means, in this county, about twenty-five bushels to the acre. Some fields of wheat seem good for forty bushels an acre. Grain on summer fallow is looking remarkably well. The average in grain this season is 10 per cent. above the average. The foregoing applies to Yuba, also, with the exception that the average yield in that county does not equal Sutter's average of twenty-five bushels to the acre." Harvesting of barley, Obleyer says, begins in a few weeks. The grain in some places is fast turning yellow. The crop of Yuba and Sutter promises to be at least 25 per cent. better than last year.

Hong Di Again Heard From.
 CHICO, May 21.—There has been quite a ripple of excitement here about Hong Di, the murderer of Mrs. Billions, some weeks ago. This morning the keeper of the Chico Free Bridge found on the bridge some property belonging to Hong Di, including his gun, hat and shoes, and some letters, in one of which he stated that he was going to drown himself in the river. The gun is said to have been identified as his, and his tracks were traced across the bridge toward Chico. Sheriff Ball and numerous citizens have been searching for him.

Part of the Crew Safe.
 SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Advices by the steamer Gaelic, which arrived this morning from China and Japan, state that a dispatch has been received by C. R. Great-house, United States Consul-General at Yokohama, from Hakodadi, stating that twenty-nine of the crew of the American whaler Europa, wrecked off the Japan coast, not including the captain, arrived at Umuoro. The entire crew numbered thirty-four.

Murder at San Diego.
 SAN DIEGO, May 21.—Two Chinamen who have been employed by the Coronado Company as laborers on the hotel now building there, became involved in an altercation this evening, which finally was terminated by one of the Mongolians striking the other with a shovel, splitting his head open and killing him almost instantly. The murderer is in the County Jail.

Severe Storm at Truckee.
 TRUCKEE, May 21.—A heavy storm set in this afternoon, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning. The lightning struck in the vicinity of the Central Pacific Railroad roundhouse. Several employees experienced slight shock. Otherwise it did no serious damage.

Suicide at Santa Cruz.
 SANTA CRUZ, May 21.—Isaac Harris, a resident of San Francisco, committed sui-

cide this afternoon at his room in the Wilkins House in this city, by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. Deceased had been in ill health for some time. He had been here since the 11th, and had talked of returning to San Francisco this afternoon.

Excursionists Coming.
 EL PASO (Tex.), May 21.—The last Missouri Pacific excursion of the season arrived here over the Texas Pacific, at 3 o'clock this morning, and consisted of several hundreds of people in seven Pullman cars. They hail from a number of western States, and will remain until tomorrow and proceed to California.

The Lost Schooner Active.
 PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), May 21.—The schooner Active has been seen about 100 miles west of Cape Flattery, bottom up. The schooner Angel Dolly, bound north, will cruise for her, as she has \$5000 in her safe. The Active has been missing for some time. She was a sealer and belonged in Victoria.

Twenty-five Persons Injured.
 STOCKTON, May 21.—Twenty-five people were injured by the giving way of a stand in R. M. Daniels's barn last night, while they were witnessing a dance in the barn. Five women were injured internally.

AGITATOR O'BRIEN.

He Departs for Niagara Falls—Overtures on the Way—His Injuries from the Kingston Mob Serious.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WATERTOWN (N. Y.), May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] When O'Brien, with Kilbride and the war correspondents from New York and Chicago, as they are now called, reached the wharf at Kingston and boarded the steamer to sail up Lake Ontario for Cape Vincent, a crowd, this time a friendly one, however, had gathered. The crowd was composed of Nationalists and officers of the local branch of the National League, all of whom had stayed up all night watching their homes and dreading a repetition of the terrible attack of last evening. They all warmly greeted O'Brien by the hand, and as the boat steamed away they sent up a rousing cheer. O'Brien bowed his acknowledgments, although hardly able to stand, from fatigue and the injury which he had suffered.

OVATION AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), May 21.—The O'Brien party arrived this evening, and was greeted with cheers by a large crowd of people. O'Brien was conducted to the Vanderbilt Hotel, where dinner was served. Later, he left for Niagara Falls, where he will stay tonight and tomorrow, going to Hamilton on Monday.

RECEPTION AT WATERTOWN.
 ROCHESTER (N. Y.), May 21.—After dinner at Watertown, at the request of Bishop Lynch, Mr. O'Brien was conducted to the hotel parlor, where an address was presented to him. He replied, thanking his auditors for the sympathy which they, in common with the rest of the American people, had always shown to Ireland, and referred to the severe injuries which he had received in the mobbings he had undergone in Canada.

O'BRIEN'S INJURIES SERIOUS.
 He was evidently worn out and could hardly speak. When the party got on the sleeping car bound for Niagara Falls, Mr. O'Brien fainted away on his bed from pure exhaustion. Dr. Gregory Doyle, of Watertown, who examined Mr. O'Brien, says he is suffering from severe internal injuries caused by the attack of the infuriated Orangemen at Kingston. His body is bruised and battered in several places, and there is a touch of inflammation of the lungs appearing, and a serious attack of pleurisy will be the final outcome, the doctors say. If the honorable member, from Northeast Cork, does not rest for a few days at Niagara Falls, the meeting arranged for Hamilton, O'Brien thinks, in deference to the doctor's opinion, will have to be postponed for some days, though, as yet, this decision is not final.

Stubborn Carpet-workers.
 NEW YORK, May 21.—The carpet-workers of this city had a secret meeting tonight to discuss the action of the general executive board suspending three local assemblies, comprising 2500 employees. Higgins's carpet factory was decided to stand up to the resolutions previously adopted to oppose a return to work of the discharged employees, and to refuse to pay any assessments until the suspension was removed.

A Dishonest Jehu.
 BILLINGS (Mont.), May 21.—A stage driver on the route between here and Meeteetse has disappeared with quite a sum of money belonging to the stage company. Two certificates on the First National Bank, payable to Jean Hedonville and R. Vion, for \$4000 each, are also missing from the way pouch, and are supposed to have been taken by the missing Jehu. Payment has been stopped.

The Fitchburg Road's Purchase.
 BOSTON, May 21.—The contract for the purchase of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad, and Troy, Saratoga and Northern Railroad has been confirmed by the stockholders. The terms are that the Fitchburg company pays \$5,000,000 for the property in stock and bonds. In return the Fitchburg company gets a clear title to the rights, franchises and property of both roads.

The Oregon Pacific Road.
 ALBANY (Or.), May 21.—It is stated on reliable authority that ten men interested in the Chicago and Northwestern Road are booming a syndicate to purchase the Oregon Pacific for \$10,000,000. It is also stated that this new transcontinental route will be pushed to an early completion, the terminus being at Yaquina Bay.

The Saturday Half-holiday.
 NEW YORK, May 21.—The Saturday half-holiday was generally complied with today. In the afternoon there was a general cessation of business, and the downtown streets had a Sunday appearance. The exchanges, courts and city and county offices were closed promptly at noon.

Death of a Journalist.
 SALEM (Or.), May 21.—E. L. Bristow, a prominent Odd Fellow, at one time proprietor of the Weekly Mercury, and also for several years business manager of the Portland Daily Advertiser, died in this city today, aged 55 years.

No One Killed.
 HENLEY, May 21.—A report reached here yesterday that two white men and nine Chinamen were killed on Thursday night by the caving in of the Siskiyou Mountain tunnel. News was received today, however, that no one was killed by the accident.

Dissatisfied Riverside Carpenters.
 RIVERSIDE, May 21.—There is an effort being made here to create a strike among the carpenters for nine hours work for ten hours pay.

M'GLYNN'S CASE.

His Land Theory Denounced by the Pope.

Yellow Fever Makes Its Annual Appearance at Key West.

An Ocean Steamer Has a Narrow Escape from Being Wrecked.

Forest Fires Still Devouring Property in Michigan—Mayor Hewitt Entertains the Hawaiian Queen in Sumptuous Style at New York—Eastern Notes.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Archbishop Corrigan today received a letter from the Pope regarding the case of Dr. McGlynn. The letter commended the course of the Archbishop, laments the rebellion against his authority, and deprecates the fact that other members of the clergy are imbued with the doctrines of McGlynn. The Pope refers to the teachings of McGlynn on the last question as "the vicious seeds of a doctrine scattered under the pretext of helping the masses." The Pope assures the Archbishop that his good name and dignity, as well as that of the Apostolic See, will not be permitted to suffer any indignity, and that timely measures would be taken for the correction of the rebellion.

On being shown the Pope's letter, Henry George said that it was undoubtedly a reply to a garbled statement sent the Pope by Archbishop Corrigan. He didn't think it amounted to much, and he ridiculed the Pope's expression of sympathy for the Archbishop, and the notion that the latter had been badly used.

A STEAMER'S MISHAP.

The Celtic Has Her Bows Stove In, Probably by Ice.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Early this afternoon, about 100 miles east of Sandy Hook, the steamship Etruria, of the Cunard line, bound in, and which arrived here tonight, sighted four steamships belonging to the Celtic and Britannic, sailing on the Oceanic line, and the other not identified. They were steaming westward at a slow rate of speed. The Celtic was disabled, her bows stove in and knocked to one side, and the other vessels were assisting. The Etruria passed the four vessels four miles from them, and, as the weather was growing rapidly cool, did not think it expedient to go to them. It was the impression of Capt. Cook, from the character of the injury to the Celtic's bows, that she had encountered ice. The slow-moving vessels were soon lost sight of in the fog, and it did not lift, they would have difficulty in reaching quarantine before tomorrow morning. The Celtic sailed from Liverpool before the Etruria, and was due at her pier today. The Britannic, which is conveying her into port, sailed for Liverpool last Wednesday. The British Queen is bound in.

FOREST FIRES.

Conflagrations Still Raging in Various Parts of Michigan.

DETROIT (Mich.), May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Specials from various points in the upper peninsula of Michigan say that Crystal Falls, a small mining town, is in imminent danger of destruction from forest fires. Iron Cliff Mine, Quinnessee and Norway are now in danger. Baraga and L'Anse are still in danger, but both places have good fire protection. The destruction of hard-wood ties and standing pine is estimated at \$3,500,000. The Southern Peninsula is also suffering from fires. Besides those in the neighborhood of Cheboygan, fires are causing considerable destruction in Clare county. Several million feet of lumber have been destroyed.

The Hawaiian Queen in New York.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A reception was tendered Queen Kapiolani at the residence of Mayor Hewitt this afternoon. The Mayor waited upon Her Majesty at the Victoria Hotel, and escorted her and Princess Liliuokalani and suite to the Mayor's mansion, where the royal lady received about 400 invited people, including many prominent citizens and officials.

Yellow Fever at Key West.
 NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The Picayune's Key West special says: "The Board of Health has officially announced the appearance of a case of yellow fever. The patient is a carpenter. He has been here since last December. The city is full of strangers, and an early exodus is expected."

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Buffalo Bill has received several hundred invitations to dinner since he has been in London.

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next month.

The widow of the late Gen. W. S. Hancock is visiting Mrs. John G. Farnsworth, in Albany, N. Y.

A Winnebago county farmer smashed the tombstone of his wife's first husband, and then imagined that the ghost thrashed him—but it wasn't the ghost.

Mrs. Patti always wears with pleasure two inexpensive bangle bracelets, from which depend small golden disks with Hebrew words engraved thereupon.

A Gipsy band, camped near Hartford, Conn., has two new wagons worth \$1000 each. The ruler of the band is known as Prince William, and is very wealthy.

Miss Emma Abbott never gets left very far behind. Mrs. Patti exchanged photographs with Mrs. Cleveland a week ago, and Saturday little Emma exchanged autographs with the mistress of the White House.

Foul Out!

[Tid-Bits]
 His occiput was shattered.
 And his frontal lobe was shattered.
 And his brains were badly scattered
 On the ground;
 His back was dislocated,
 And his elbows both misaimed,
 And his feet were dislocated
 All around.

He was punished for what reason?
 Was it arson, murder, treason?
 No; once more has come the season
 Of base-ball.

He was from no cannon fired,
 But by rival nines was hired,
 And—poor fellow—the unpured
 That was all.

Anti-Poverty.

The Anti-Poverty party, which Mr. George and Dr. McGlynn are starting in the interest of labor, would be a most useful one if it would begin by a boycott on the grog shop. This is the source of seven-eighths of the actual poverty of the country, and will continue to be so long as a large portion of the wages of wage-earners is exchanged for that which is several degrees worse than nothing.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Grevy Still Looking for a Cabinet.

Rouviere Undertakes the Task of Forming One.

Boulanger's Popularity Increasing—Demands for His Retention.

Father Keller Released from Kilmalham Jail and Given an Oration in Dublin—Great Floods in Transylvania—Deaths in the Dominion—Paris in England.

By Telegram to The Times.

PARIS, May 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] M. Rouviere has consented to form a Ministry. The municipal authorities of Lyons, Rennes, Montpellier, Le Havre and other places have petitioned President Grevy to retain Gen. Boulanger in the Cabinet.

CIRCUMSPECT SILENCE AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 21.—Pending the issue of the Cabinet crisis at Paris, official opinion here maintains a circumspect silence, and the North German Gazette refrains from giving more than meager dispatches in regard to developments in France. A frank expression of official hopes would have the effect of strengthening Gen. Boulanger's party and weakening the Opportunists, who are working to oust him. The government receives full advice respecting every phase of the Ministry negotiations at the Elysee. The latest dispatches show that Boulanger's position is unshaken and that a Rouviere-De Freycinet Ministry is likely to be formed, which will adopt Boulanger's policy of renouveau, and plans to attack Germany. Whatever may be the character of the next French Ministry, the crisis has strengthened the war party in Germany and the war spirit of the people.

RUSSIAN OPINION.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—Russian papers consider the present Cabinet crisis in France as closely connected with the Boulanger question.

THE DOMINION.

Excitement Over the Subsidy Question—Tupper's Mission.

OTTAWA (Ont.), May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Something like consternation was created in Parliamentary circles today when the news came that the Imperial government was likely to refuse a subsidy to the Canadian steamship lines between Vancouver and Hong Kong and Australia. It is felt here that, no matter whether a subsidy be given or not, the Canadian government will not recede from its position.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S MISSION.

A rumor spread tonight like wildfire that Sir Charles Tupper has gone on a political mission to Washington, either in connection with a settlement of the fisheries question or to sound the American Government on trade relations between the two countries. The Ministers would neither deny nor confirm the report.

MANITOBA'S THREAT.

MONTREAL, May 21.—President Stephens, of the Canadian Pacific, stated today that if the proposal of the Manitoba government was carried out it would nullify the object of the government in building the Canadian Pacific, which was to have an independent Canadian line to the Northwest. He insists that a lot of speculators are at the bottom of the business, their object being to drive the American railways to control the Canadian Pacific. Although he does not think the Manitoba government has the power to carry out the proposal, he says it would be no great matter for the Canadian Pacific to abandon its line west of Sudbury, and forward its west-bound freight by the cheapest route, via Sault Ste. Marie.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

More Nihilists Executed—Their Plot.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] It is officially announced that Andrejushkin, Ossiponoff, Generalfeld, Shewyoff and Vejanoff were executed yesterday for the part they took in the recent attempt on the life of the Czar, in the presence of representatives of the various governments. It has transpired that in 1886 they formed a secret circle for terrorizing action, and resolved in December to make an attempt to assassinate the Czar, for which purpose they procured expensive bombs. On March 13th, in company with confederates who undertook to inform them by signal when the Czar passed by, they went to Newsky Prospect. It was their intention to throw the missiles under the Czar's carriage as it passed by, but the police frustrated their designs.

FATHER KELLER RELEASED.

DUBLIN, May 21.—The Court of Appeal today rendered a decision in the case of Father Keller, a priest of Youghall, imprisoned in Kilmalham jail for refusing to testify regarding his connection with the plan of campaign. The court holds that the warrant for his arrest was illegal, and reverses the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Father Keller was released from prison at 8 o'clock this evening. He drove to the Imperial Hotel in Lord Mayor's carriage, in company with Archbishop Walsh and Hon. Mr. Harrington, M. P., followed by a large crowd of citizens. At the hotel he was received by Sheehy and Crilly, members of Parliament, and numerous priests.

BELGIAN STRIKERS USE DYNAMITE.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—Strikers in the district of Borinage are singing the "Marseillaise" visiting the factories and intimidating employers and stopping their work. The houses of a number of workmen who would not strike have been blown up with dynamite.

FLOODS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

VIENNA, May 21.—The Meros River, in Transylvania, has overflowed its banks, flooding the town of Karlsburg, and interrupting railroad traffic. Troops are engaged in rescuing property in the flooded territory. Immense damage has been caused by the floods.

BRIEF MENTION.

BERLIN, May 21.—Two subalterns have been arrested at Hamburg on a charge of high treason. They have made a confession implicating several other officials.

LONDON, May 21.—Heavy gales, accompanied by snow and hail and thunder and lightning, continue with unabated violence in England.

Mrs. Patti, who was a passenger on the steamer Umbria, had a pleasant voyage. She has recovered from her illness. She expresses herself as delighted with the reception accorded her in America.

Mortality Caused by Earthquakes.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 21.—Reports from local officials in the regions recently visited by earthquake shocks are received today, saying that the earthquake did not leave a single habitable house standing at Bahiipe. Sixty

NATIONAL TOPICS.

Secretary Fairchild Booms Canadian Pacific.

An Order Decapitating Several Internal Revenue Collectors.

Cleveland Writes a Letter About the Vetoed Pension Bill.

Secretary Lamar Preparing to Take 25,000,000 Acres of Western Land from the Railroad Companies and Throw It Open for Settlement.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, operating between San Francisco and Port Moody, B. C., recently applied to the Treasury Department for permission to bond as common carriers for the transportation of dutiable goods and merchandise for passing in transit from one point to another in the United States. The route proposed is by steamer from San Francisco to Port Moody, thence over the Canadian Pacific Railroad and connections to New York, Boston, Chicago, and other American ports. The application has been approved by Secretary Fairchild, and instructions sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco to permit the execution of the usual bonds, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to be responsible for all goods transported under bond over the entire route in Canada and the United States. In case the bonds are approved, an agent of the Treasury Department will be stationed at Port Moody to supervise the transshipment of goods from steamers to the cars, and vice versa. This will give a complete transcontinental route not subject to the restriction of the Interstate Law.

THE VETOED PENSION BILL.

Cleveland Writes a Letter to Explain His Motives.

WILMINGTON (Del.), May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The following autograph letter from President Cleveland has been received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 18.—William G. Robelin, Quartermaster, Wilmington, Del.—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., transmitting the handsomely engrossed resolutions of Gen. U. S. Grant Post No. 13, approving my executive action in vetoing the Pension Bill. I beg to express through you to the members of the post my appreciation of their endorsement, and my thanks for the courtesy manifested in the form of their approval. It sometimes happens that official conduct clearly demanded by the comparative obligation of public duty is made difficult by counter-influences and inclinations, which grow out of sympathy, or by a disposition to follow with ease and comfort the apparent current of popular opinion. Those of our citizens not holding office, and thus entirely free from the solemn obligation of protecting the interests of the people, often fail to realize that their public servants are, to a great extent, debarr'd in official action from the indulgences of those charitable impulses which in private life are not only harmless but commendable. While the deprivation of this indulgence should be regarded as one of the stern incidents of faithful performance of official duty, and while it should be endured with resignation arising from unflinching faith in the ultimate justice of the American people, it is nevertheless gratifying to receive such expressions as are contained in the resolutions now before me. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

NATIONAL NOTES.

An Immense Area of Land to Be Thrown Open to Settlers.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Land Commissioner Sparks, today, in speaking of Secretary Lamar's purpose to revoke the orders of withdrawal of railroad indemnity lands, made by his predecessors from time to time since 1850, expressed the opinion that the revocation will result in 25,000,000 acres of land being thrown open to settlement and entry. The railroad which, it is said, will be most affected, and the States and Territories and localities in which are located a larger portion of the lands to be restored are given in order, as follows: Union Pacific Railroad—Montana, Dakota, Washington Territory, Idaho and Oregon. Atlantic and Pacific—In New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, and in Arizona. The Southern Pacific—In Southern California. California and Oregon—From Roseville Junction, near Sacramento, in California, to the Oregon line. The Oregon and California—From Portland to the California line.

REVENUE DISTRICTS CONSOLIDATED.

The President issued an order today changing and consolidating a number of internal revenue districts throughout the country. The State of Nevada is consolidated with the Fourth District of California. The Territory of Utah is added to the District of Montana. Under this order of reorganization a number of districts will be abolished and the collectors there retired from service. Among them is the District of Nevada. Commissioner Miller says the new arrangement of districts will not interfere with the convenience of taxpayers, and will save to the Government more than \$100,000 annually. It is said to be the intention to require such collectors as are occupying rentable offices to move to Government buildings in all cases where it is practicable, and it is also probable that other changes will be made which will insure still greater economy and efficiency in the management of this branch of the Government service. The order of consolidation was carefully considered, and was agreed upon by the President, Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TO PAY NO DUTY.

The Treasury Department has authorized the free entry of the statue of Col. B. Gridley, deceased, which is expected to arrive shortly from Italy, and which the Grand Army of the Republic propose to erect as part of a public monument at Stockton, Cal.

Both Drowned.

ASTORIA, May 21.—Gus Matteson and his boat-puller, while fishing near Clatsop, got into the breakers and were drowned. The body of Matteson came ashore. The funeral was held today.

A Glorious "Spec."

(Cincinnati Times-Star.) "Now, here, Mr. Newsman," said Col. George Hubbell, whom everybody knows, or ought to know, on "Change," "here is an opportunity to make some money. I've a syndicate almost formed, and I'll let you in on the ground floor. It is all ready but getting a little red ink on the paper, the maps, etc. The plan is to buy whisky at 50 cents a gallon, resynthesize it at \$1 a gallon, and then for the resynthesizers to unload the stuff on the public at \$1.30 a drink. Beats the oriental eyewater scheme, beats Marion, Ind.; Wichita, Findlay, and all the other

towns, where each and every individual inhabitant is a millionaire."

One of the Sleepy Kind.

I love to wake at early dawn,
When sparrows "cheep"
And then turn over with a yawn,
And go to sleep.

I love to see the rising sun—
In picture books.
In nature I don't care a bun
How Phœbus looks.

I love to lie abed each morn,
In dreamy doze,
And make the neighborhood forlorn
With tuncful nose.

I love to draw the blankets well
Up round my chin;
I hate to hear the breakfast bell—
Confound its din!

In short, I love the sweet embrace
Of slumber deep,
And heaven—to me—will be a place
Where I can sleep.

(Somerville Journal.)

Sam Tackles Sarah.

(Ohio State Journal.) Sam Jones is wise in his generation, after all. He has found out that fighting with the press was like tackling a buzz-saw—the assailant in every case getting the worst of it. Consequently he has ceased his flings and sneers at the newspapers, and indulges in some highly-seasoned eulogies of them. But he must have something to fight, and as it is more prudent to select something that can't strike back, he has turned his attention to Sarah Bernhardt, whom he attacked at Minneapolis last Thursday night in terms that were not only coarse and brutal, but bordered closely on the obscene.

What is the Physician?

(Philadelphia American.) A physician maintains that one person out of every five is insane. The other four are cranks.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Indications.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, May 21.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 49; at 12:07 p.m., 70; at 7:37 p.m., 59. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.02, 30.05, 30.01. Maximum temperature, 73; minimum temperature, 58. Weather, clear.

BUSINESS TOPICS.

Electrical Works.

T. H. Rhodes, who succeeds to the business of Lundberg & Rhodes and the Los Angeles Electrical Works, presents an advertisement in today's TIMES which is especially designed for the eyes of hotel men and those who contemplate building hotels. The Hess hotel annunciator and guests' call and fire-alarm apparatus is the topic. Mr. Rhodes does a large amount of work in fitting public and private buildings with electric bells and gasolines, and his apparatus gives the best satisfaction.

New Undertaking Establishment in Santa Ana.

R. W. Grant, the popular furniture dealer of Santa Ana, announces that in a few days he will open out a full line of undertaking goods, and be prepared to fill all orders in that line with promptness. He has ordered an elegant hearse, which is now on the way to Santa Ana, along with a fine assortment of burial cases, caskets, etc., and with the facilities which he will have, he will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their patronage.

New Domestic Line.

The Los Angeles Storage, Commission and Lumber Company, San Pedro street, near Third, have the agency of the "Summit Line Company," of Tehachapi, for their manufacture of lime. They guarantee it of the best quality, it being manufactured by the H. T. Holmes Lime Company, of Santa Cruz, one of the oldest manufacturers in the State, whose name alone is a guarantee of the quality of the lime manufactured by them.

Burbank.

Owing to the large sales and great demand, the prices of lots in Burbank will soon be advanced again, as the building improvements and location justify double the present prices, which are still lower than any surrounding towns of not half the advantages or importance as a suburb/foothill home to Los Angeles. Its commanding view on the through line of railroad, only fifteen minutes' ride, is second to none in Southern California.

Cement.

The Los Angeles Storage Commission and Lumber Company, San Pedro street, near Third, are doing the largest business in cement of any concern in the southern part of the State. Being agents of Davis & Cowell, the heaviest importers of cement in the State, and having superior warehouse facilities, they can sell cement as low or lower than any other dealers, and will not be undersold.

Maps of Lordburg.

May be had at the office of John C. Bell, the auctioneer, No. 17 Temple block, over the County Bank. Train leaves San Gabriel Depot Wednesday at 8:30 a.m. Fare, round trip, \$1. Fine free lunch.

Monitor ranges.

Monitor-cook stoves.
Monitor gasolene stoves.
The best of all, for sale at Julius L. Viereck's, 209 and 211 North Los Angeles street.

5007 shares of the capital stock of the Simi Land and Water Company have been reserved and taken since Wednesday, leaving only 933 shares to be subscribed for at the original price of \$5.00 per acre.

Save Your Money.

And buy one of the celebrated Monitor ranges, cook or gasolene stoves, the best ever brought to Los Angeles. Julius L. Viereck, 209 and 211 North Los Angeles street.

If You Have a Baby

Come and see the elegant line of baby carriages now on sale at Merrill's at 20 per cent. reduction, for a few days only, on account of removal.

Branch office of the Pacific Coast Detective Agency is located at 220 North Main street. Experienced detectives furnished to private parties. All business strictly confidential.

The Special Sale Continues

With 20 per cent. off former prices on entire line of baby buggies at Merrill's. The stock must be closed out on account of removal.

Huntington.

Choice lots for sale by Wiesendanger & Bonall, 25 First street, Los Angeles, and by all leading Pasadena real-estate agents.

20 Per Cent. Reduction

On all baby carriages at Merrill's, 114 West First street. An elegant assortment. Must be closed out for removal.

No Wash.

No wash, no cactus, no grading, at beautiful Huntington. Every lot highly cultivated.

The most beautiful assortment of opera fans and glasses in the city at Fred Linde's, 112 North Spring street, Temple block.

"The Old Violin." Notice advertisement of the famous picture in another column.

Steinway & Sons piano for \$250. Inquire of Frank Engler, 217 New High street.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

171-45000—Lot 50x100 on Twelfth st.; good house and stable; very cheap.
172-41500—Lot on Tenth st.; bargain.
173-41750—House and lot near Main st.
180-41800—Lot on Grand ave.; cheap.
191-40000—Lot on Fairmont and Judson tracts.
192-40000—Lot on Eleventh st.
193-40000—Lot on Flower st.
194-40000—Lots in Fairmont and Judson tracts.
195-40000—For choice lots in Walker tract.
113-41000—25 acres, ten miles from city; 50 acres alfalfa; fine orchard, well improved; good dairy farm.
117-47500—30 acres on Main-st. extension; house, stable and poultry-yard; well and tank; orchard and vineyard, well worked.
120-44000—40 acres near Azusa, partly improved.
131-47000—9 acres; house, stable and corral.
121-410,000—40 acres near city; orchard, alfalfa and wood, with water right.
185-415,000—45 acres in Duarte; well improved; abundance of water; fine location.
191-44500—30 acres in Duarte, near railroad station.
174-8800—Fine bee ranch; 175 stands and out-at complete.
129-320 acres good, cultivated land; only \$20 per acre.
174—Lots in Monrovia and Port Ballona.
171-4400 front foot on Spring st.
184-4100 front foot on East Second st.
Special bargains in fruit and alfalfa ranches. Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Money to loan, houses to rent and rents collected.
Remember the place for good bargains.
LAMB & TUBBS,
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
19 West First st., Widney block.
Charles C. Lamb, formerly of Lamb & Griffin.
H. L. Tubbs, late of Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE!

See These Bargains.

8000—New cottage of 8 nice rooms, on the best side of the street; large lot on a good elevation, and in a good neighborhood, one block from cable cars and not far out; terms easy.
800—Beautiful lot on Orange ave.
4000—Best bargain on Washington street, lot 100x100, all covered with bearing fruit; 6 rooms, stable, carriage-shed, etc. This is a bargain.
8125—Handsome property on Hill street, close in; 60x100, with alley; 10-room, two-story house. Beautiful place and cheap.
Several bargains in the rapidly growing town of Redlands. 100 per cent. advance in three months on some places there.
Some splendid bargains in the city. Business property on Spring street, on First street, on Main street.
8400—Block of 14 residence lots within the one-mile circle.
Houses rented. Taxes attended to. Houses wanted. Money to loan and money wanted.
OFFICE, 113 W. FIRST STREET.
WM. H. GRIFFIN,
Late of Lamb & Griffin.

FULTON WELLS.

160 ACRES ADJOINING THE NEW TOWN

At the above place.

\$800 per acre has been refused only a few days ago for land near this place. Owner prefers to sell only 80 acres at \$400 per acre. Terms easy.

BEN E. WARD,

4 Court street.

COOPERAGE—TANKS, BARRELS,

KEGS, etc., made on short notice at reasonable prices. Call on or address

C. F. HAAS,

152 East First street, Los Angeles.

Furniture.

BRYANT'S

Milwaukee Trade Furniture Sale!

For Twenty Days, at Factory

Prices, with Old Freight

Rates Added.

Now is the time for the furniture

dealers, hotel and lodging-house keep-

ers to buy their furniture. Take a

Main-street car to the corner of Ninth

and Main, and buy your furniture at

factory prices.

Real Estate.

PROVIDENCIA RANCHO!

17,000 Acres, Fruit and Alfalfa Lands,

The Finest Body of Land in Los Angeles Co.

—ONLY SIX MILES FROM LOS ANGELES CITY LIMITS—

On Southern Pacific main line to San Francisco. Six passenger trains daily.

Side-tracks, depot and other improvements under progress.

AN ELEGANT HOTEL and nine residence and business buildings now under contract to be erected in the town, which has been named BURBANK, and now laid out and surveyed. Streets under contract to be graded. Water in abundance will be piped and laid in front of each and every lot. The town is located on an eminence, commanding a view of the entire San Fernando Valley on the north and west, while the city of Los Angeles is clearly perceptible to the south. The lands embrace both foothill and valley property, and for quality and fertility cannot be surpassed in Southern California, and claimed by all judges as specially adapted to the growth of ORANGES, LEMONS, LIME, OLIVES and other fruits.

A plot of the town and price and terms of lots and acres can be obtained at the office of

T. W. T. RICHARDS, Secretary,

The Providencia Land and Water Company,

NO. 12 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES,

Or of either of the following Directors:

G. W. King, 113 West First Street. E. E. Hall, Room No. 1, Lawyers' block.

L. T. Garnsey, Room 16, Bryson Block. J. Downey Harvey, Downey block.

H. L. Macneil, 16 Court Street. D. Burbank, Main Street.

W. H. Goucher, No. 14 North Spring street.

BETHUNE!

SOUTH

PASADENA!

Best investment in the mar-

ket today. Pure Water

with each lot.

SECURE ONE BEFORE ADVANCE

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE

MONEY.

Sale at Present Prices will con-

tinue till June 1st,

—AT OFFICE OF—

RUSSELL, COX & CO.

31 West First Street.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE EARLIEST FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.

Certain Conflicting Claims—The Exploring Leases on the Government Reservation—A Man and Bear Wrestling Match.

HOT SPRINGS (Ark.), May 7.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The season at these world-renowned springs is at its highest pitch, outstripping all former years. Seven thousand visitors, health and pleasure-seekers, are registered at the leading hotels, which are crowded to overflowing. Central avenue, the principal thoroughfare, is daily swarming with a cosmopolitan people, representing every shade and color of society throughout the habitable globe, and it is a truism that of late years distinguished men, with their families, have frequented these springs more than any other in America.

Romantic tradition would have us suppose that these springs are the "Fountain of Youth" for which Ponce de Leon searched in vain through Florida and the South. French traders and trappers came here almost every year after the early settlement of Louisiana, but it was not until 1807 that the first cabins were built by Maguel Prondume, John Percival and Isaac Cates, whose names have since been closely identified with the claims and titles of Hot Springs. In 1814 there were twenty-five log-cabins in the valley, and in 1825 a double-log-cabin was considered the "swell" hotel. Since that time the visitors and settlers had increased so rapidly that, by the time Congress appointed commissioners to settle the rights of possession and purchase between the different individual citizens who had settled upon the Hot Springs Reservation, there were about 4000 claimants.

Since this question of title has been finally disposed of, a new order of things has obtained, and the present strangely beautiful city of Hot Springs, as if by enchantment, has sprung into existence with a permanent population of 7000 people, and its principal street, Central avenue, stretches along the valley two miles in length, and is adorned on either side with palatial hotels, bath-houses and business blocks, replete with all the modern appointments. The city, nestled between two beautiful pine-clad mountains, presents a quaint picture of beauty that is simply past all description, and must be seen to be appreciated to the "full."

The Army and Navy Hospital is a magnificent three-story brick structure, erected on a commanding site, 100 feet above the valley, with the Hot Springs mountain as a background.

The Convent and Academy of Our Lady of the Springs, in charge of the Sisters of Mary, are spacious buildings of brick, with bright and attractive surroundings. There are at present enrolled 135 pupils and boarders.

The opera-house is a three-story brick, ornate in design, with interior appointments rich and stylish. The two leading bank buildings would be an ornament to any city. There are two newspapers, and nearly all the Christian denominations are represented and have comfortable houses of worship, including two churches for colored people. The moral tone of the place has been elevated very materially since the enforcement of the prohibition law within its precincts. The better element now rule, and law and order prevail, and ladies need have no delicacy in visiting these springs. Central avenue presents a bustling, business-like air—visitors and citizens shopping, going to and from bathing, enjoying "constitutional" walks, while the more favored indulge in drives and horseback rides to Hell's Half-acre, three miles, White Sulphur Springs, four miles, and the celebrated Tetah-Sulphur Springs, seven miles distant, where many go by advice of physicians, for a week's respite, after a course of three weeks' bathing, which is debilitating, in order to drink the waters, which have a tonic effect, give flesh, and put them in proper "trim" to endure the next course.

Centipedes and tarantulas are daily captured by a man who ekes out a livelihood by fighting them on the street. He attracts a crowd by showing up the "insects" in separate bottles, collects a few dimes, the crowd forms a ring, in the center of which he lets the "pugilists" out; they soon clinch antagonism and the centipede knocks his antagonist out the first round every time. They are said to be mortal enemies.

The attraction at Central Park is a wrestling match between Black Dan, a negro, and a bear, who daily display their skill and pluck in the main art of self-defense. The bear still wears the "belt" as the best man of the two.

At Happy Hollow Springs, one-quarter of a mile distant, they practice at targets with pistol and rifle.

The "hunting" season is good from September till April, and thirty miles from the city is where the bear, deer and wild turkeys mostly do congregate.

Before bathing, visitors consult a physician who, after an examination, hands them a card showing the kind of bath, the temperature required, and the length of time to remain. Also specifies the bathing hour, and his card is presented to an attendant, who bathes the patient and cares for his towels, clothes, etc.

There appears to be great dissatisfaction and complaint upon the part of visitors and citizens here, growing out of the United States Government leasing to certain individuals, for a long term of years, some eight or ten bath-houses, with the valuable privileges of the hot water, at a nominal rental of about \$4500 annually. The Government should take possession of the reservation, and all the buildings on it, pay the owners their full value, then commence the construction of one grand bath-house along the entire approved and scientific principles, and when finished, devote this revenue, which, under proper management, would not fall short of \$150,000 annually, to beautifying and adorning the reservation, thus making

this the garden spot of America—the most popular sanitarium of the world. The present leases will soon expire, and the Government will be called upon to take some definite action which must, for all time to come, settle the question: "Who shall rule these hot waters, the God-given boon to the afflicted?" In solving this problem there are two questions to be carefully considered, that of economy on the one hand, and suffering humanity on the other, both equally important, and both would be properly subserved by the adoption on the part of the Government of the above-suggested plan. First—Because it would bring to the United States Government a certain ample revenue. Second—Because it would secure the greatest possible benefit to the afflicted, rich and poor alike.

THE KANAKAS.

A Chicagoan on Kapiolani's Land and Its Sights.

[Chicago Herald.] "A queer country this Hawaiian Kingdom," said Dr. Rawson, of Madison street. "I lived there two years as government medical officer, and I know the people and their customs very well. Physically they are a magnificent race, and morally they are a degraded people. Licentiousness runs riot among all classes, and in the native tongue there is no word for virtue. Eighty per cent. of the population is afflicted with a taint which the children largely inherit. This degeneration is rapidly destroying the native race. It is estimated that in forty years more or thereabouts the native islanders will become practically extinct. They are an intelligent people, and it seems a great pity that they must disappear from the earth. All of the natives wear European clothing, and both men and women in the upper walks of life pretty closely follow the English and American styles. There are many schools in the Kingdom, and the youth are quick to learn, but often relapse into a state of semi-barbarism, in so far as their superstitions are concerned. They are a frightfully superstitious people, and even Queen Kapiolani, who was here the other day, is not free from the dark traditions of her ancestors. In her native hut, in the corner of the palace grounds, the Queen eats three finger-poi, smokes a black pipe, and sleeps almost in the open air on a pohola mat. The tree fern is a great friend of Kanakas. From its fiber they make the mats they sleep on, and the quilts which cover their bodies. These quilts have five flaps. In cold weather all are used; in warm weather only one, and so on. The natives are very hospitable, and if you stay all night in one of their houses, in the morning they roll up the quilt and make you a present of it. I dare say that, while on her travels, the Queen misses her pulu mat and quilt as much as anything, unless it be her black pipe, and, as like as not, she has that along with her, pulling it on the sly. Notwithstanding this, she is a good deal better than her husband. Kalakaua is a very bad man, and shows no signs of reforming."

The Kanakas are not very fond of jewelry, but they take kindly to American beer and whisky. The most gorgeous thing they have in the way of ornament is the golden-yellow feather of the little O-O bird. It is a serious crime to kill one of these birds. Kalakaua has a royal robe, handed down to him from Kamehameha, which is literally covered with these tiny but brilliant feathers. Each feather is about as large as the nail of your little finger, and there must be many thousands of them on the royal garment. I understand that Kapiolani has in her trunk a mantle covered with these feathers, and with it she hopes to dazzle the eyes of the Britishers at Queen Victoria's jubilee.

There is one thing about these natives which will appear almost incredible, and that is their almost fish-like familiarity with and agility in the water. They are human muskrats. The women are as much at home in the water as the men. I can tell you of my own knowledge of a Kanaka woman who was out at sea with her husband in a small boat when a storm overtook them. The boat was capsized, a boom striking the man on the head and fatally injuring him. His wife was unhurt, and she took him on her back and supported him. In about four hours the man died, but his wife continued to support the body, and was still doing so when assistance reached her, twenty-six hours later. She had been in the water, supporting her husband, either dying or dead, for thirty hours.

The lower classes live chiefly on poi and raw fish. They never think of cooking fish. Probably this peculiar taste is a relic of the cannibalism which was once practiced on the islands. I have seen natives dive into the ocean, grasp a devil fish by one or more of his tentacles and pull him to the surface. Then, while the fish was running his many feelers over the face and neck of his captor, the native would begin to munch away at the tentacle which happened to find its way into his open mouth.

No; the Hawaiian Kingdom is not a great country. There are ten or twelve islands in all, with a total area of about 6000 square miles. The whole Kingdom is not as big as New Jersey. I think the population is now about 60,000, of whom only about two-thirds are natives. The half-castes are rapidly increasing in numbers, and 90 per cent. of them are illegitimate. Doubts have been expressed as to the legitimacy of the King himself. There are about 1500 Americans in the Kingdom and 5000 Chinese. The Chinese are in the trades and professions, and prosper amazingly. There are Chinese lawyers, doctors, merchants and manufacturers, and many of them have a very good social standing.

The climate of the islands is the most beautiful and equable that could be imagined. During the two years I was there the lowest temperature was 61° in the shade, and the highest 89°. A variation of 15° in a day is extremely rare, and 75° is the average the year round at Honolulu. There is quite a contrast between the climate of Honolulu and Chicago. Why, the weather is so equable there that nobody talks about it. The Sandwich Islander never groans you with any of those remarks about what the weather has been, is or may be, which are so commonplace in this country. Moreover, there is no word in the Kanaka language for "weather." They take no account of such a thing. This language is one of the softest to speak I have ever heard,

and I doubt if its equal in this respect can be found. It has nearly twice as many vowels in proportion to consonants as the Italian, and every word ends in a vowel. In reducing it to writing, Americans use only A, E, I, O, U, H, L, M, N, P, and W. "The Hawaiians have a very good form of government, and would be right if they only had good governors. The constitution is much like that of the United States, and was drawn by an American, Judge Lee. The King has a cabinet, privy council, a military staff, and a governor for each of the more important islands. There is a house of nobles, and a house of representatives to make laws. The representatives are elected by ballot, and a voter must be able to read and write, pay his taxes, and have an income of \$75 a year. One-third of the nobles and representatives are Americans. In fact, shrewd Americans have a pretty big swing in the Kingdom, and are almost as influential in the palace as they are important in trade. A good part of the sugar plantations are owned by San Francisco merchants and capitalists, and it is only a question of time when some moneyed nabob will depose the bankrupt ruler and install himself in the Kanaka palace."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Alameda Street. LOS ANGELES, May 21.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]—During this week Mr. Kercheval gives property-owners on Alameda street some very absurd advice. He reasons from false data and his conclusions are erroneous. Am sorry to say his letter looks more like pleading for the railroad company than advice of an otherwise good neighbor. I'll let it pass as poet's wisdom rather, and misinformation. In the first place, we are not trying to "compel" or coerce the railroad company in any way. We are law-abiding citizens, and, if our fearless and able City Attorney's interpretation of the law is correct, we must ask the City Council to make the railroad company observe the law and remove all switches off Alameda and San Pedro streets forthwith. Recognizing their charter rights, we proposed a bonus of \$10,000, and asked the Council to duplicate the same, to induce the company to move to the river front. The city would gain by increased taxation, as property would double in value on such removal, and values of lumberyard and factory property would also double, so that, after all, the property owners would pay the bulk of said bonus. The railroad company would gain by having no need for flagmen, and their speed would be uninterrupted. The committee appointed by the citizens have not had any proposals from the company, but we do hope the company will see the matter from our standpoint, and concentrate traffic and business of the same kind where it belongs, along the river front. Very truly, D. M. MCGARRY.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BIRDS. Some Bring Good Luck, Some Bad—Look Out for the Owl. In France, the handsome white owl, with its plumage, is accepted everywhere as the forerunner of death. As if that were not enough to draw upon it the animadversion of all, this bird has been accused of sacrilege for its Provencal and Languedoc it is charged with drinking the oil of the church lamps. In the South of Germany the crow bespeaks good luck, but in France anything but that, if seen in the morning. The same with the magpie—ill luck if it flies on your left; if, on the contrary, on the right, you may be assured that the day will be a fortunate one. In England the influence of the "appearance" of this noisy bird upon current events is governed by the numbers in which he appears, and is summed up:

One for sorrow,
Two for mirth,
Three for a wedding,
Four for a birth.

Among the negroes of the Southern States the moaning dove moans to save a man's soul. To kill one of these birds is a sign of death, but more frequently the death of a child. A buzzard or a crow upon the house-top is believed by these same people to be an invariable sign of death or disaster; a visit at the door from a rooster, the approaching visit of a friend; the notes of the screeching owl, or "shivering" are bad omens of many interpretations, while if the common owl hoots on your right good luck will follow, but bad luck should he take up his position on your left side and hoot therefrom. The reputation of all night birds, great or small, is no better, but southern imagination has discovered a remedy for all their spells. It consists of throwing a pinch of salt into the fire as soon as the sound is heard.

If a chaffinch perches on your window-sill, beware of treachery. It was the wren which aided Prometheus in stealing the sacred fire of knowledge from beneath Jove's throne in heaven. Accordingly, he who kills a wren will have his home destroyed. If you have money in your pocket when you hear the cuckoo for the first time, it is a good omen, and you will have your pockets well lined during the year; if, on the contrary, you have no money, cultivate your friends, for you will be in need of their assistance before long. The blackbird which crosses your road brings you good luck. No physician should fail to procure a bed of partridge feathers. A patient laid upon such a bed, no matter what his disease, will never die of it, although he will not necessarily get well.

It Might Have Been in California. [Arkansas Traveler.] A traveler in Kansas, while crossing a prairie, came upon a party of friends who seemed to be preparing the land for agricultural purposes. "My friend," said the traveler, addressing one of them, "you are laying off your corn-rows quite a distance apart."

"Corn-rows?" the man gasped. "Yes, those rows over there."

"My stars, stranger!" exclaimed the Kansas man. "Is it possible you ain't heard of it?"

"Of the boom. Man alive, there ain't corn-rows over there; they air streets, an' this here is a city. You are now on the corner of Commercial and Emporium streets, an' not in the check of a corn-row, as you must suppose."

BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES, 111 N. LOS ANGELES, Saturday, May 21. The call list at the Produce Exchange was unchanged today.

A leading Liverpool Grain circular, under date May 20th, says: "The Grain trade has been less active, but with a firm tendency. The pause in the Wheat trade is natural. Millers and operators, who bought freely, are now waiting to wait for the market to be reëntering the market to any extent. Cargoes have been arriving more freely, most of which have been ordered away. Cargoes on passage, and for shipment, have not been freely offered. At today's market there was an average attendance. The tone was quiet. In Wheat, business was done at unchanged rates, with fair sales. Flour was unchanged in prices. Maize was slack, declining a half-penny. Australia still has considerable Wheat for export according to the following: SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—W. L. Lawry, San Francisco manager of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, has made a calculation from latest advice of the probable Wheat surplus for foreign export from the Australian colonies. The results show this surplus to be 8,300,000 bushels.

Stocks and Bonds. By Telegraph to THE TIMES. New York, May 21.—Money on call, easy, at 100 days, 3; closed at 2½ offered. Prime mercantile paper, 6½; 60 days, 6½. Sterling exchange, dull and unchanged. Governments bonds were dull and firm to strong.

The opening on the Stock Exchange was dull and heavy, most stocks showing slight declines from last evening's final figures. Further insignificant losses were made in the general list, but Ft. Worth and Denver developed a decided weakness, losing 1½ per cent. Toward the end of the first hour a better feeling prevailed, and the market became firmer, with an increased animation. The improvement was especially noticeable in Texas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and in the United States and N.Y. Central. There was no further change, and the close was fairly active and strong, at the best prices of the day. Almost everything is higher, but the changes are for fractions only.

NEW YORK STOCKS. New York, May 21. 3 per cents. 129½
4 per cents. 129½
5 per cents. 129½
6 per cents. 129½
7 per cents. 129½
8 per cents. 129½
9 per cents. 129½
10 per cents. 129½
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99 per cents. 129½
100 per cents. 129½

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. San Francisco, May 21. Best & Belcher, 9 3/4; Peers, 45; Crocker, 10; Peers, 45; Chollar, 10; Peers, 45; Gould & Curry, 3 1/2; Hale & N., 3 1/2; Sierra Nevada, 6 1/2; Yellow Jacket, 1 1/2.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Bar silver per ounce, 94½. SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Silver bars per cent. discount, 206 1/2.

The Grain Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Wheat: Easy and strong; buyer season, \$1.90; buyer 1887, \$2.00; buyer 1888, \$1.85; barley, quiet; buyer season, \$1.07; buyer 1887, \$1.08; buyer 1888, \$1.05; corn, \$1.10; small, \$1.12; white, \$1.10; yellow, \$1.10.

Pork. CHICAGO, May 21, 1 p.m.—Pork: Higher; cash and June, \$22.50.

Los Angeles Produce Market. The following is the official record of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, corrected daily. In the quotations, unless otherwise stated, it is to be understood that the first figure is the highest price bid and the last the lowest price asked. These quotations are for round lots from first hands; for small lots out of store, the prices are asked.

WHEAT—No. 1, \$1.10 asked; No. 2, \$1.05 asked; No. 3, \$1.00 asked; No. 4, \$0.95 asked; No. 5, \$0.90 asked; No. 6, \$0.85 asked; No. 7, \$0.80 asked; No. 8, \$0.75 asked; No. 9, \$0.70 asked; No. 10, \$0.65 asked; No. 11, \$0.60 asked; No. 12, \$0.55 asked; No. 13, \$0.50 asked; No. 14, \$0.45 asked; No. 15, \$0.40 asked; No. 16, \$0.35 asked; No. 17, \$0.30 asked; No. 18, \$0.25 asked; No. 19, \$0.20 asked; No. 20, \$0.15 asked; No. 21, \$0.10 asked; No. 22, \$0.05 asked; No. 23, \$0.00 asked; No. 24, \$0.00 asked; No. 25, \$0.00 asked; No. 26, \$0.00 asked; No. 27, \$0.00 asked; No. 28, \$0.00 asked; No. 29, \$0.00 asked; No. 30, \$0.00 asked; No. 31, \$0.00 asked; No. 32, \$0.00 asked; No. 33, \$0.00 asked; No. 34, \$0.00 asked; No. 35, \$0.00 asked; No. 36, \$0.00 asked; No. 37, \$0.00 asked; No. 38, \$0.00 asked; No. 39, \$0.00 asked; No. 40, \$0.00 asked; No. 41, \$0.00 asked; No. 42, \$0.00 asked; No. 43, \$0.00 asked; No. 44, \$0.00 asked; No. 45, \$0.00 asked; No. 46, \$0.00 asked; 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GRAND OPERA.

THE NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY ENDS ITS SEASON.

"Nero" Produced with Unprecedented Magnificence—A Superb House and a Superb Performance—A Fit Farewell.

The concluding performance of the National Opera Company was, so far as scenic effect was concerned, the most complete and realistic of their whole repertory. Rubenstein's Nero is an ambitious work, and full of startling surprises, but the music does not compare with some of the other works given during the week. In fact, if the opera were shown of its splendid mounting and gorgeous accessories there would not be very much that would live in one's memory. The duet between Chrysis (Emma Juch) and "Vindex" (William Ludwig) at the opening of the third act was the finest number of the evening. It is not going too far to say that each of the singers named were heard at their best in this opera. Ludwig especially predominated the cast, and his noble baritone has not been heard to any better advantage. Candidus had an ungrateful rôle as "Nero." All the principal members of the company were represented in the performance with the exception of Pauline L'Allemant.

The scene of the burning of Rome was very realistic, and brought down thunders of applause. The performance was a fitting conclusion to a remarkably successful engagement, and the visit of the National Opera Company will be long remembered by the thousands of Los Angeles people who have assisted at each representation. And not alone to Los Angeles city is due the credit of worthily supporting this great enterprise; but from the towns in the neighborhood, and from San Diego, Santa Barbara and other points delegations have been sent who have assisted in swelling the grand total of visitors. The largest attendance was at the Nero performance, and the next largest at the Nero rendition last night.

The grand success of these performances has been in no small measure owing to the fact that the Pavilion was gotten ready on time and the seating accommodation furnished in good shape. The building is now in condition to receive any first-class company to which an unusually large audience might be expected, and the proprietor will doubtless reap the advantage of his energy and foresight in making this engagement a success, and to such good effect that there has not been a single complaint in the matter of distributing seats or of seating the large audiences each night.

The amount of work necessary to be done to achieve this desirable result, can only be appreciated by those who have had experience in similar affairs.

The National Opera Company left early this morning for Kansas City, at which place they had cancelled part of their dates in order to be able to give their extra night here.

BRIEFS.

The Los Angeles sails North today, and the Queen of the Pacific South tomorrow.

The Highland Home Hotel, at San Geronimo Heights, will be reopened June 1st.

Al Ewing, pitcher of the San Luis Obispo Club, will assist a picked nine at Santa Monica today in a contest with the D. J. Tobin nine.

Rev. J. C. Cohenour will deliver an address at the gospel temperance meeting at Armory Hall, at 4 p.m. today. He is an eloquent, forcible speaker.

The National Opera Company, after making a superb success of its Los Angeles engagement, left early this morning for Kansas City by special trains over the Santa Fe route.

The action of the citizens on South Main street to improve it below Washington is receiving much favorable comment from citizens who have an eye on investment in that vicinity.

The Times is indebted to L. S. Butler, commander of Frank Bartlett Post, G. A. R., for points on Memorial day services, passed at the committee meeting last evening. A full report is found elsewhere.

One of the handsomest double two-story mansions erected in the northwest part of the city has just been completed, at the corner of Boston and Crescent avenues, for G. Perkins, father of Assistant Secretary Perkins, of the Board of Trade.

A team attached to a large wagon came out of one of the lumber yards yesterday afternoon, and went off at a wild pace down First street. They ran on a clear road to the bridge, when they were overtaken by a horseman and stopped without any damage having been done.

The three boys, charged with petit larceny in stealing tools from E. C. Burlingame, were arraigned in Justice Austin's court yesterday afternoon. William Forrest pleaded guilty to the charge, but Fred Forrest and Fred Rogers pleaded not guilty, and will be tried on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock p.m.

PERSONAL NEWS.

J. F. Stigenwalt, of Pasadena, was at the St. Elmo yesterday.

H. W. Griswold, of San Fernando, was on the St. Elmo books yesterday.

Mr. Edward L. Reckard has gone to Santa Barbara for several days.

John Brownish and wife, of San Bernardino, were guests of the St. Elmo yesterday.

President M. M. Bovard, of the University of Southern California, has gone to San José to lecture.

T. J. Belton, Jr., and wife, Miss Olive Byrne and John Byrne, of San Bernardino, were guests at the St. Elmo yesterday.

Walter Raymond, the well-known excursion manager whose pluck gave us the great Raymond Hotel, is now there for a few days.

A. B. Hine, lately a popular conductor on a Barstow passenger run, has taken a position in the firm of E. B. Cushman & Co., real-estate agents.

A Strong Combination.

The Mamie Perry-Davis Opera Company starts this week on a tour of some of the more important towns and cities of Southern California, singing Thursday at Pomona and Saturday at San Bernardino. Ace Francisco is manager, and the company is composed as follows:

Mamie Perry-Davis, soprano; J. Bond Francisco, violin; Miss Florence Perry, contralto; Albert Gemunder, cello; A. M. Hawthorne, basso; Oscar Huber, tenor; Mrs. Ella Jennings, piano.

That is a better company than a good many that visit this city as professionals.

Janish at the Grand.

Janish, who opens at the Grand on Monday night, is to appear in three plays. "Princess Andrea" by Sardon, is her best-liked part, though most critics claim that her "Camille" is stronger, and others that she is the best "Camille" we have ever had. In "Andrea" she does not have a chance to do any powerful acting, but portrays the character of a Princess as it would and should be given, not as a ranting

maniac, but as a lady, who never forgets her position and place in the world. In "Camille" she dispenses with the oftentimes sickening cloy that so many of our Camilles are fond of indulging in, and here again she elevates the part to its proper place. "Violeta," like the flower from whence comes its name, is a sweet play, though tinged with sadness. Janish should be greeted by a large and intelligent audience on her first appearance in our city, as she is worthy of the best patronage.

Stolen Songs.

Mrs. Biller, who resides at No. 623 Grand avenue, appeared at the police station, yesterday, and seemed to be in a peck of trouble. She stated that some sneak-thief, who did not have the fear of the Lord before his eyes, had stolen her pet canary birds. She had "the two little things in a beautiful brass cage," and hung them out where they could get a little sun, and when she went for them they were gone. The Captain told her he would catch the bold thief if it took the condensed efforts of the whole force, and she went home happy.

Dodger-Tacking.

An innocent-looking chap, who arrived here from the East only a short time ago, was in trouble with the police yesterday. He secured a job in the street-dodger line, and was tacking bills on telegraph posts yesterday morning, when Officer Fletcher got his eye on him, and in a few minutes he was before Justice Austin. He pleaded guilty, and will be sentenced tomorrow.

Psalm of the Boom.

[Hollister Free Lance.] "Tell me not in mournful numbers that the town is full of gloom, for the man's a crank who slumbers, in these bustling days of boom. Life is real, life is earnest, and the grave is not its goal, every dollar that thou turnest helps to make the boomlet roll. But enjoyment and not sorrow are our destined end of way, if you have no money, borrow; buy a corner lot each day. Lives of great men all remind us, we can win immortal fame, let us leave the chumps behind us, let us get there just the same. In this world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, let us make the dry bones rattle, buy a town lot for your wife. Let us then be up and rustling, at a live 2:40 pace, choke or down the sneaky croakers, boom the county, boom the place."

The Lawyers Shouldn't Get Nervous. [San Francisco Post.] "When Philadelphia has been made a perfectly honest community, asks the Philadelphia American, 'what will its lawyers do?' As a purely speculative question this may do to fill up the columns of a Philadelphia paper, but it possesses about the practical interest of the school of the problem of how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. Philadelphia is in no danger of an epidemic of honesty. It is one of the loquacious towns in the country."

An Ostrich Amuck.

[San Diego News.] Mr. Whiting, of the Anaheim ostrich farm, tells a story about a male bird getting on the rampage and "running amuck," as it were, when he unhorsed a shepherd, and the poor devil hid himself in a tumble weed while the horse was kicked to death. Facts, as Mr. Whiting had to pay for the horse. He further stated that it took six feet ponies and riders to corral the fiery, unfamed biped. Who wants to own an ostrich farm?

Needs Vitriol Protection.

[Sacramento Record-Union.] According to young Petrie's statement, the virtue of Mrs. Rozelle certainly did need defense. It is of the kind that only vitriol can avenge, and for use of which she ought to spend the remainder of her days in a virtuous State prison.

Mossgrove's Cloak and Suit House.

Special attention is called to the following lots of new goods to be offered this week: All-wool, cashmere, in cream, tan, blue, mode, plain and embroidered, for \$1 each. Fine all-wool cashmere squares, in same color, without embroidery, for \$1.50 each. Don't fail to see our immense assortment of white tuckered dressing saques, in all sizes, for \$1 each.

Calico wrappers have just been received, made from specially selected designs, in medium and dark colors; waists lined and ruffled around bottom; big value for \$1 each. Our mohair duster, for \$1.50, is the cheapest thing ever sold in this city. They are well made, and full-sized.

Our jerseys still lead. Special for the little ones. A complete line of all-wool colored jerseys, in all sizes, from 24 to 30, will be sold for \$1 each. 21 S. Spring st.

Work has begun on the hotel at Marquette, the model city-town on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, one mile east of Euclid avenue, Ontario.

Unclassified.

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THREE NOTED BABIES.

DOROTHY WHITNEY, MARTHA CAMERON AND THE LITTLE JAPANESE.

How the Little Ones Look and Act—Don't Cameron as a Doting Father—How Dorothy was Named—A Story of Theodore Frelinghuysen.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 10.

I give you to-day the three most noted babies of Washington society. Each has caused a great amount of gossip among the great men and women of the capital, and each has been the theme of so much newspaper comment that the trio may be considered as belonging to the public. Mrs. Kuki's baby is the oldest. It is the son of the Japanese minister, and its pretty little Japanese eyes and its yellow cream complexion, together with its winning ways, make it as beautiful as any American baby you have ever seen. Its hair is jet black, and it laughs and cries just like an American baby. It is the pride of the Japanese minister's heart. He shows it to all of his friends, and brings it out now and then on state occasions. Mrs. Kuki, its mother, is a very accomplished lady. She is fine looking, and she wears dresses and diamonds as fine as any you have seen at a White House reception. She has a creamy yellow complexion, black eyes with half closed lids, and masses of blue black hair wound at the back of her head. She dresses in European style, and she keeps her baby dressed in the same manner. The little one is now 2 years old, and he begins to prattle in broken English.

Little Martha Cameron is several months older now than she was when the photograph from which this sketch is made was taken. She has become even prettier, and the little fuz which you see here has grown into long blonde hair. She is now a baby in short clothes, and she has nearly doubled her weight since last November, at which time the photograph was made. Both Mrs. Cameron and the senator pride themselves upon the baby being like them in feature, and Senator Cameron spends a great deal of time in playing with and admiring it. He had its nurse take it to the Capitol one day during the last session, and the senatorial infant held quite a reception, each of the senators vying with the other in saying complimentary things



MRS. CAMERON AND BABY.

about it and in trying to be favored with one of its bright eyed smiles. Mrs. Cameron believes in open air for infants, and this young lady spends the most of her time in riding about the parks of Washington with her nurse. It is the first child that has blessed the senator's marriage, and if blood tells, it ought to be a remarkable woman. Mrs. Cameron is the daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland, who was the brother of Senator Sherman and Gen. W. T. Sherman, and we all know that Don Cameron is the son of that noted octogenarian statesman Senator Simon Cameron, who was Lincoln's secretary of war, and who, like his son, has for years held the state of Pennsylvania in his right hand. Mrs. Cameron is one of the most accomplished and at the same time one of the most beautiful women in Washington society. She looks more like a young girl than a senatorial mother, and she is one of the leaders of the court society here in connection with Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Whitney.

Speaking of Mrs. Whitney, her baby has already a national reputation. I am able to-day to give you the first sketch published of this cabinet infant. The sketch is drawn from a photograph which was taken this week, and the photograph is a very good representation of both baby and mother. The baby's name is Dorothy Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Whitney has received many compliments upon the selection of the name. Dorothy means "God given," and she tells me she has received a number of letters regarding the baby from other Dorothy's all over the country. One little child from the far west writes that she would like very much to have a photograph of the baby, and that her mother has told her that it was born with a gold spoon in its mouth. This is the first time, she says, she ever heard of such a thing, and she wants Mrs. Whitney to send her a picture of the baby and the spoon. Mrs. Whitney modestly says it is a good ordinary baby, and she does not approve of the extravagant reports that are sent out about it. The baby, she says, has no wardrobe of lace and silks, such as are described in the newspapers. Its clothes are



MRS. WHITNEY AND BABY.

neatly but plainly made, and she was touched by receiving an enthusiastic letter from an old lady in Tennessee inclosing a pair of socks for little Dorothy, and saying that she had seen a statement that her baby's clothes were plain. The old lady went on to say that she was very glad that Mrs. Whitney was such a sensible woman. She did not approve of the frills and furbelows which modern fashion puts upon babies' clothes, and she sent this pair of socks, which she had knitted herself in the plainest manner, that they might

correspond with the rest of the baby's costume.

Though the baby has no golden spoon, it has received a number of silver ones as presents from its friends over the country, and Mrs. Whitney has received babies' socks from nearly every state of the union. She says no special christening robe was made for the baby, and that it wore upon that occasion the stockings which were knitted for it by Mrs. President Cleveland.



MRS. CLEVELAND AND BABY.

Mrs. Cleveland sent it a small wicker toy baby carriage at the time of its birth, and upon this there was the following inscription: "For Baby Whitney with much love from her friend Mrs. Cleveland, Jan. 24, 1887." The bed of the carriage was filled with lilies of the valley, and in front was this pair of blue and white socks which the baby wore at its christening, and which were at this time also filled with lilies.

When the question of naming the baby was considered, letters were received suggesting names from all parts of the country, and Mrs. Whitney's friends in Cleveland wanted the baby named after herself—Flora Payne. She chose Dorothy in preference, as it was an old name in the family, and on account of its meaning something. She has no sympathy with the choice of baby names of a sentimental nature. I asked her as to whether her family was related to that of Dolly Madison, whose maiden name was Dolley Payne. She replied that she did not know, but she has often been spoken of as having some of the features of President Madison's wife, and she certainly resembles her to a great extent in the sociability of her nature and her remarkable tact.

Speaking of Dorothy meaning God given, recalls a story told about Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was the candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1844. Theodore also means God given, and Frelinghuysen's friends were so gungy of his election that they claimed his name was rightly chosen, and that he was to be the God given vice-president. When the returns came in, however, it was found that Polk had a majority of the electoral votes, and Frelinghuysen went into retirement.

So far no president has had a child born to him in the White House, and most of the presidents have died childless. Washington was very fond of children, but none came to bless his marriage. Jefferson was a widower of ten years' standing when he was elected president, and Madison died having had no issue. Andrew Jackson's children were all adopted ones, and his adopted son, Andrew Jackson Donelson, had a baby born in the White House. Jackson was very fond of this baby, and a former tutor at the Hermitage tells me that he used to wheel the carriage up and down the east room for hours at a time. Van Buren was a widower when elected, and his son, Prince John Van Buren, was a young man at this time. He was a very lively young man, too, and he had not much respect for the dignity of his father. The two acted as though they were of the same age in regard to their relations with each other, and at one time it is related that Martin Van Buren had a great deal of trouble in getting John to rise early. He finally made an arrangement with him that the first one up after a certain time was to have a right to pull the other out of the bed. John had himself called, and watched carefully. Finally one morning he caught the president napping, and slipping into his chamber he jerked him on to the floor. This is the only time, it is said, that a president was pulled out of bed.

Harrison and Taylor were old when they entered the White House. Buchanan was a bachelor, and I do not think John Quincy Adams had any children after he was elected president. President Lincoln's boy had made things lively when his father was president, and little Nellie Arthur was the brightest spot in her father's administration.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A PROMPT ANSWER

Given to a Northern Tourist's Questions of a Cabman.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHARLESTON, May 10.

"How many electric lights have you in this city?" I asked of our colored carriage driver.

"Sebenty-eight, sah," was his instantaneous reply.

Here is a precise and concise person, though I, I like people who give unhesitating answers.

"How many saloons are there in Charleston?"

"Four hundred, sah."

"This man has cocked and primed his bureau of statistics for the benefit of northern travelers, I said. I will draw further upon this living local encyclopedia in ebony."

"How high is that electric pole in the square?"

"Four hundred and eighty feet, sah!"

"This wouldn't go down. It did not look a pole to rival the Washington monument."

"Oh, come now," I said, "that's too much. Can't you take off eighty feet?"

"Dunno, sah. Dar's an eighty to it some-whah."

My faith in this Ethiopian's correctness began to fail. He may be cultivating readiness of answer more than correctness, I thought. I'll try him on generalities.

"The earthquake did a good deal of damage," I put out, suggestively.

"Yuh sah! Good deal. 'Bout sixty jined de church directly afterward."

I closed the interview.

TRAVELER.

Bennett Growing Weary.

James Gordon Bennett said recently that he did not by any means feel so bound up in the Herald as most people might suppose. In fact he had weighed of the responsibility some time ago, and would rather be free to see the world according to his own caprice or inclination. If it were not for the promise made to his father he would sell the Herald. As soon as his sister Jeannette (Mrs. Bell's) children grew up, he added, he would have the name of one of them legally changed to James Gordon Bennett and would put it at the top of The Herald column in place of his own.—Detroit Free Press.

THE ALABAMA BOOM.

A YOUNG METROPOLIS SPRINGS UP WHERE COTTON USED TO GROW.

Iron Ore, Limestone, Clay and Coal in Close Proximity—An Interview with an Enthusiastic Citizen of America's Birmingham.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 13.

Let us invent the word "enterpriser," for we need it badly. It is a nearly exact translation of the French entrepreneur, meaning a man who does things, one who sets great enterprises afoot, supplies the plans, does the thinking and furnishes money or sees that it is furnished. Just now Alabama has many enterprisers, and the boom at the magic city of Birmingham has become a matter of national interest. Twenty years ago the site of Birmingham was an old cotton field in a valley; on both sides rare picturesque mountains, for the valley was merely the bottom of a cleft in what geologists call an anticlinal axis. That is to say, the original strata had been bent and heaved till they stood like an inverted u, thus \cap ; then the \cap had split down the middle and each side slowly settled back, so the various strata were exposed in sharp edges, from the latest sandstone down to the silurian. The result is that on the same mountain side, in the face of the same cliff, one finds coal, iron, limestone suitable for fluxing and valuable clays—all in easy reach of the furnace, to which they come down hill. Hence the boom; hence the great and growing city of Birmingham.

Among the active men of the magic city is Col. F. C. Morehead, president of the National Cotton Planters' association, and well known as commissioner general of the New Orleans exposition. Col. Morehead is in this city for a few days, at the Brunswick hotel, where the writer sought him to obtain the latest facts and figures on the growth of Alabama's industries. In answer to a question as to whether the boom showed any signs of giving out, the colonel replied:

"The wild speculation in lots is over, we hope; the rapid exchanges in real estate are over for the present anyhow, and the capital once employed in speculation is now going into business buildings, furnaces and other industrial measures. The ebb in mere speculation is a great gain to us, as the city is now gaining faster than ever, both in population and wealth. Why, there is more banking capital in Birmingham than in any city of the south except Louisville and New Orleans, and before the close of the year we expect to equal either of them. It was time for real estate speculation to let up awhile when land sold on one street at \$1400 per front foot."

"Why, how could the buyer get the worth of his money?"

"He has already secured that. He is putting up a building which he has rented in advance for ten years at rates that will pay him 10 per cent. on the total investment. Yes, indeed, the decline in speculation has assisted the real growth of the city. The new buildings are solid and permanent in character, too."

"What is the population?"

"In the city taxation limits there are 35,000 people, but this excludes a fourth or more of the real city. To encourage the furnaces and new enterprises the city authorities leave out all below Fourteenth street and much other territory; so the real population of the metropolis is not less than 45,000. When those nearly completed are finished we will have, by next October, twenty-one large iron furnaces running in the immediate vicinity of the city. One very interesting fact is that Birmingham's enterprises are nearly all in the hands of young men, and chiefly southern young men. Col. Powell is sometimes called the discoverer of Birmingham, as he pointed out the local advantages and laid off the first town plot. The young southerners began the place, but it is now attracting capital from all parts of the world. It cannot fail to do so for a long time on account of the local advantages—the coal, iron and limestone so near together."

"But will these advantages last, and can you make iron cheap?"

"As to the supply of coal and iron, that is practically inexhaustible; and as to the cheap iron, I will give you the opinion of one of the best iron men in the country, Mr. Charles P. Chouteau, of the Iron Mountain works and the Vulcan iron works at St. Louis. In a recent conversation with him he told me that he had not much confidence in the south's manufacturing steel, as they would have to employ the basic process in eliminating the sulphur, and it would probably prove too expensive; but in foundry pig iron he firmly believed the south would produce it so cheap as in a few years to shut up the furnaces in the rest of the country. But Alabama's peculiar great advantage is in the formation of the hills, by which iron ore, coal and limestone lie in close proximity and can be brought together at the furnace at trifling cost. It is plain to my mind that north Alabama is destined to be a wealthy and populous section, that it will revolutionize all the central section of the south, and from there the spirit will permeate all the south. Without disrespect to Atlanta, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, Tex., or any other growing city of the south, I am confident that Birmingham has the resources in its tributary district to outstrip them all and become the great city of the south. I was convinced of this at the start, so I left my home at Vicksburg and chose Birmingham for my future."

"What are you doing in the line of education and the arts of civilization?"

"Birmingham has fifteen papers and periodicals, daily, weekly and monthly—three daily papers. Churches and schools are well supplied, and our new public buildings are of an elegant and substantial sort; but the city administration is rather behind the growth of the town. I mean that street improvements and public conveniences are not up to the needs of the population; but we will soon supply them. The old court house is removed and we are putting up a new and magnificent one, with a fine city hall."

"I suppose you are one of the 'young south'?"

"I am a native of Kentucky, but engaged in cotton planting in Mississippi since the war, with my home at Vicksburg, till I settled at Birmingham."

Col. Morehead is in New York in aid of the various enterprises he has set going in north Alabama, and I present but a few of his facts on Birmingham—only those which will make plain to the reader the cause of that city's extraordinary growth. We are familiar with the sudden rise of cities in the new west, but the fact of a city of 40,000 people springing up in the midst of what we called the "worn out region" of the south is one to interest all Americans. The papers of that section speak of his locating in Birmingham as quite an acquisition to that city, and from his varied knowledge of the locality and easy, courteous manner of giving information, I quite agree with them. We have had enough of the political south to do us for many years. The industrial, the commercial, the new south is what should now interest all Americans.

J. H. BEADLE.

Real Estate.

St. James.

St. James.

The development of Southern California seems to follow in the wake of the "Santa Fe Trail," as the "People's Line" is known in the East.

The magnificent foothill country has been opened, towns created and fortunes made by the investors in town property.

Now comes the first new town in the beautiful valley of the Santa Ana.

ST. JAMES.

It is located just at the outlet of the Santa Ana canyon, near the foothills, commanding a beautiful view of the Pacific Ocean.

Anaheim, four and a half miles, Orange, five miles, Santa Ana, nine miles.

It will naturally control the great business of the Santiago Valley, and there is no soil more fertile, no landscape more entertaining, no future more promising, than this first new town in the Santa Ana Valley. The finest water power in the county is close to the townsite. The mill grinds day and night, with a force of 120-horse power.

The water for the town of St. James is there now, not "to be developed," but actually there.

The townsite is clean, level and perfect.

The maps will be out in a day or two, and the day of sale, which will be by auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, will be named soon. The sale will positively occur this month.

Remember, the first purchasers always make money in our new towns.

PACIFIC LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,

W. H. HOLABIRD,

General Agent, Room 21 Wilson Block,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

REAL ESTATE.

Luckenbach & Chesebro

23 WEST FIRST STREET.

\$3000—Cottage of 5 rooms, with large closets; stable and chicken house; near Temple st.; lot 53x125.

\$750—House of 11 rooms, with bath, bay window, veranda, on Pearl st., near 1st.

\$200—Cottage of 6 rooms, on Pine st.; lot 50x150; terms easy.

\$400—Two-story house of 7 rooms, on Eleventh st.; 100 feet cement walks; lot 60x120; bargain.

\$1500—Two-story house of 12 rooms, on Figueroa st.; bath, gas, electric bells; good barn; terms easy.

\$500—House of 11 rooms, arranged for two families, on Walnut ave.; hedge; cement walks; stable; corner.

\$200—New house of 3 rooms, on Second-street; lot 50x100.

\$900—Lot on Huron ave., covered with fruit trees.

\$2000—Lot 62x164, on Washington st.

\$1200—Lot 105x170, on Ocean st.

\$1300—Lot 60x190, on Madison ave.

\$1400—Lot 60x160, on Schiefelbusch ave., E. L. A.

\$600—Lot 50x150, on Glower st.

\$400—Lot 220x140, on Walnut ave.

\$200—One acre, on Mountain ave., Pasadena.

\$300—Per acre, 10 acres in Lick tract.

\$2.50—Per acre, ranch of 3000 acres, in Conejo valley; well watered.

\$10—Per acre, 330 acres, near Alpine Station.

Wedge exclusive commission business.

LUCKENBACH & CHESEBRO.

NEW DEAL.

Ten acres in the city; will subdivide nicely; only \$1000 per acre.

Lot on Ninth st., very cheap, corner, \$1850.

Finest lot on Philadelphia st., \$1400.

Four lots in East Los Angeles, within one block of Downey ave.; a snap at \$1500.

Two lots on Boyle Heights; a bargain at \$1250.

Twenty lots in East Los Angeles, within two blocks of Downey ave.; only \$800; one half cash. This offer good for thirty days only.

\$2500 lot for \$1850 if taken this week.

Nice lot on Angelino Heights for \$700.

Fine lot on King street, \$1000; two lots on Queen street, \$1000 each, easy terms; two lots on York street, \$1000 each, easy terms.

We have a customer for Main or Spring street residence property, close in.

Forty-acre ranch near Downey; well improved; good water; no alkali; only \$8500. Will trade this for city property.

The above bargains for sale by

COBB & BUTL,

No. 38 N. Main st., Room 10, Phillips Block.

FOR SALE, IN MONTECITO, 3

miles from Santa Barbara, "Inglebrook," the residence of C. L. Hadley, a lovely home in a choice part of and entrance to this charming valley. The house contains eleven rooms, bay window, closets, ten-room, large piazza, is tastefully decorated and fully furnished throughout. Two large barns, with stable carriage house, harness and feed rooms; large tankhouse, laundry, etc. Two horses, two carriages, wagon, harness, farm implements, various tools, etc., etc. Chicken corn and 200 chickens. Plentiful supply of soft water by gravitation, "riparian water right." Thirteen acres in orchard, about 800 fruit trees in bearing, mostly olives and apricots; flower garden, ornamental trees, fountain, greenhouse, etc. The place combines every requisite convenience for a healthy, comfortable and attractive home. Title perfect. Complete establishment. Fine neighborhood. Price, \$15,000. Address CHAS. L. HADLEY, Santa Barbara.

Real Estate.

SAN GABRIEL!

The Best Townsite

—AND—

Largest Shipping Station!

—OUTSIDE OF LOS ANGELES.—

Only Nine Miles East, on the S. P. R. R.

44,000,000 POUNDS FREIGHT

—Handled Here in 1886.—

THIS IS THE POSTOFFICE ADDRESS OF ALL THE BIGGEST RANCHES AND WINERIES IN THIS FAR-FAMED VALLEY, SUCH AS ROSE'S, CHAPMAN'S, SHORB'S, GARVEY'S, TITUS.

TEN TRAINS A DAY.

NINETEEN MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CITY. FARE ONLY \$10 PER MONTH FOR SIXTY RIDES.

THIS BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE IS OWNED BY E. E. HALL AND W. W. STILSON, WHO HAVE SET TREES OUT ON EACH SIDE OF EVERY AVENUE, AND ARE PIPING WATER IN FRONT OF EVERY LOT. BESIDES, THE PUREST WELL WATER, AS SOFT AS WAUKESHA, IS OBTAINED SIXTY FEET FROM SURFACE.

The Lots are For Sale, Only \$200 Each,

—AT THE OFFICE OF—

O'DEA & STILSON,

Under Los Angeles National Bank, cor. First & Spring.

Great Bargains.

Nothing Better. Choice Investments.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR

BEAUMONT LOTS

—AND—

COLONY LANDS,

For Next Thirty Days.

APPLY FOR MAPS AND PRICE LIST AT OFFICE

Southern California Investment Co.,

No. 9 Main Street, Los Angeles.

H. C. SIGLER, President.

LISTEN!

PARK STATION TRACT!

IT WILL BOOM!

All Aboard for Glendale!

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD RAISE

On Lots in This Beautiful and Most Desirable Townsite.

Abundance of fine water already in sight. Don't have to depend on tunnels in the hills for your supply. Four-inch mains laid through the streets. More than 200 lots already taken, without any advertising. Still going off and up. Persons wanting thirty days to see if the railroad is going will have to deposit 25 per cent. more to secure a lot. Here is a chance for mechanics and laboring men to secure a home, as far to city will be low. Terms and prices reasonable. Sixty-foot streets and twenty-foot alleys.

Some bargains in acre property adjoining and near townsite. For any information in regard to property in this locality call on or address

BYRAM & DUTTON, Glendale, Cal.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUTUAL CONFIDENCE.

Sharing Life's Burdens Haloeth the Evils of Life—Confidence Between Husband and Wife in Business Affairs—The Necessity for It.

It is not unfrequently that we hear the remark: "It is astonishing how extravagant Mrs. So-and-so is, and there is her husband struggling along with his business embarrassments, hardly able to make both ends meet, and yet his wife dresses extravagantly, and his daughters spend money as freely as if they had an unlimited supply to draw from."

I have known, myself, many instances where this has been the case, where the husband was worrying himself into the grave, while his family were indulging in extravagances, such as the wealthy alone are able to afford. People are quick to judge in such cases, and as ready to condemn, as heartless and unfeeling, the family who are thus seemingly indifferent to the financial needs of the husband and father. But ten to one this business man's family know less of his financial affairs than do the outside world, and that they are neither heartless nor knowingly extravagant.

There are too many married men who do not make confidants of their family in their business affairs. There are too many wives who have no idea just how much they are able to afford for family expenditures. The close-mouthed husband who never talks business at home, and who gives his wife no opportunity of knowing anything about his affairs, has no right to complain if his family do spend money more freely than he can afford, and if they live constantly beyond their means.

There is not a true woman living who would not cheerfully practice economy to help her husband in his business struggles if she were once made aware that such economy was necessary. It is a mistake for a man to keep his wife in ignorance in regard to his financial affairs. She should be taken into his confidence, consulted, and all such matters should be fully understood between them. The intelligent and loyal wife is often able to materially aid her husband by her strong common sense and her cheerful spirit of denial when the stress of business cares and perplexities are bearing too heavily upon him. There are numerous ways in which she can retrench expenses, and yet not take anything from the actual comfort of the family. It is a sacrifice that she will willingly make if the opportunity is given her. A man does injustice to himself, to his family and to his creditors when he refuses to afford her the privilege of such retrenchment. He underrates the woman in her when he doubts her willingness to help him bear his burdens, as well as her capacity to materially aid him in his struggles with adverse fortune. There should be no lack of confidence in such matters. The man who freely and fully confides in his wife when his business is not prosperous will almost universally find that two pairs of shoulders can bear such burdens better than one, and that sharing one's burdens "halveth the evils of life."

Beef dripping makes very good "battered toast," when butter is high. Coffee, if taken early in the morning on an empty stomach, is said to act as a preventive against infectious and many acute epidemic diseases. Cabbage Soup.—The liquor in which a cabbage is boiled, if stewed down again, and thickened with bread crumbs, skim milk, and a little cheese, makes a nourishing Lenten soup. Oil for Red Furniture.—Take linseed oil; put it into a glazed pipkin with much alkali root as it will cover. Let it boil gently and it will become of a strong red color; when cool it will be fit for use. Good Suet Pudding.—Chop finely six ounces of beef suet, add to it one pound of flour, half a tablespoonful of salt; mix with half a pint of milk and water, tie in a well-floured cloth and boil two hours and a half. Polish of Mahogany Color.—Two ounces of beeswax cut fine, spirits of turpentine, one ounce, one dram powdered resin. Melt at a gentle heat, and add two drams of Indian red to give it a mahogany color. Fifteen Minute Cake.—Two cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup milk, three cups flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful flavoring. Bake in four layers fifteen minutes, and use any kind of icing you desire. Curried Kidney.—Make one teaspoonful of curry powder, one of flour, a little pepper and salt into a smooth paste. Split the kidneys, spread the paste over them, and fry in as little butter as possible. Serve very hot, on fried sippets. A Pretty Ornament.—Make a tall tripod of three sticks of knotwood, about four feet long, and fastened together at about one foot from the top of each. Here a Japanese fan is placed, forming a background for one or two large photographs. Potted Shrimps.—Shell a quart of shrimps, freshly boiled, chop them tightly, then pound them with about two ounces of fresh butter, cayenne, a suspicion of mace, and, just at the last, some finely-chopped chives. Serve with hot dry toast. Japanese Paper Fans are among the new objects on which decoration is lavished. They are often painted in oils in a bright sketchy way, the whole fan being done, or else divided in some slanting lines, and each division so made being painted after a different style. Deviled Biscuits.—Butter some small water biscuits on both sides, and sprinkle freely with cayenne, then cover one side with cheese made into a paste with made mustard and grill them; serve very hot. Anchovies, curry paste or chutney can be used instead of the mustard.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

A Considerable Increase. In cities, towns and villages through which the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches run, the value of property for assessment purposes has increased to within \$25,000,000 of the whole addition of the public debt in consequence of the construction of the road.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

I.—CHARADE.
A color first is often called;
But some say 'tis not true;
But I'll most truly you inform
'Tis neither green nor blue.

Three welcome are the balmy days
That next will ever bring;
With all the various silvery notes
That make the forest ring.

The whole a cherry tree now fill—
Their melodies I hear;
It brings my childhood back again
With recollections dear. S. E. D.

II.—WORD SQUARE.

1. The whole.
2. A musical drama.
3. Continuity.
4. Past tense of to ascend.
5. Household gods. ST. STEPHANO.

III.—ENIGMA.

(Composed of 28 letters.)
My 12, 7, 26, 28 is the cry of an animal.
My 1, 11, 27, 19 is one under guardianship.
My 5, 17, 8, 23 is a trial.
My 21, 9, 14, 2 is to heal.
My 3, 27, 22, 16 is built to go on the water.
My 15, 20, 25, 12 is to eat dinner.
My 18, 14, 10 is a loud noise.
My 4, 24, 15 is a cloud.
My whole is a useful article that should be found in every household.
MAY BELLE WILSON.

IV.—ANAGRAMS.

One time, while on a trip to Europe, I became acquainted with quite a number of my fellow-passengers on the steamer, and we became quite interested in guessing at each other's native town. I told one remarkably happy-tempered young lady that I guessed her town was "Gast on L. V." One elderly lady was accompanied by a young girl, evidently her niece. I located them at "Guess It Aunt, A young man named always was the last to appear on deck in the morning. I told him that I judged he was from "Ah, see Al last!" One very solemn-visaged man I located at "Sad fall cer." A very stout, matronly lady asked me to guess where her home was. I instantly replied: "Thin as gown." A young married couple, who I fancied, had eloped, looked somewhat frightened when I told them I thought their home was in "Spring I fled." After finishing my guesses, I was somewhat surprised at being told that they were, in every instance, entirely correct.

V.—DIAMOND.

1. In Harry.
2. A male nickname.
3. Esteem.
4. A city of New Hampshire.
5. Adored.
6. A color. ST. STEPHANO.

VI.—DECAPITATION.

Behold location, and leave a fabric used for trimming.
J. O. H. N.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1. Ear, we, are, awe, ware, raw. Complete word—Wear.
2. N
S E A
C H S A
O U T E R
N E H U S H T A N
A S H A
E T N Y A
R A Y A
N

3. 1, Chill, hill; 2, eland, land; 3, reach, each; 4, deer, very; 5, gain; 6, label, Abel; 7, idea, dea; 8, near, ear; 9, eastern, aster. Removed letters—Cerealeine.
4. P A N E L
A R E A
N E Y E
E N E I D
L A R D S

5. Little Red Riding Hood.

The Circus at Butte.

We kinder calkined—that's Bill an' Ike an' me—
We'd all go down to Sentinel Butte and hev a me—
The day the Greatest Show on Earth were there in one big cent.
We jedged "wrens something in our line, so n'at'ly we went.
Inside we struck a table with a cur'ous sort of creetur.
An' a sign as said his name were Pharioh Salt Peter.
An' thet he was a 'Gyptian King as long ergo went hence—
The show hed got the mummy at stupendous expense!
We stood an' sized it up ewhile, when Ike turned round and said:
'Tis peers ter look erbout ter me 'sif this gentlem' were dead.
An' as I'm 'Corner I low without no further fuss,
We'd better stop an' kinder see what killed the ornary cuss!"
Then Bill remarks: "I reckon it'd be a good idee.
An' I chimes in with: 'A inquest would jist erbout hit me!"
An' then we sot upon the corpse of Pharioh Salt Peter.
An' fixed a reg'lar verdict in surprisingly short meter!
'Whereas, this P. S. Peter, bein' 'thar layin' as dead's a stone,
Therefore, this jury finds he croaked up 'causes fitty unknown!"
We 'lowed that fitty dollars were what the job was worth.
An' collected from the treasurer 'uv the Greatest Show on Earth."
—[Dakota Bell.

TAKEN FROM "LIFE."

The Prince of Wales never smokes Reign-a-Victoria cigars.
Mrs. Spriggins remarks that she would rather fool with a bee than be with a fool.
Stocks and vessels are much alike. When they get too much water in they are liable to sink.
'Good character," says a philosopher, "is property." The Anarchists are quite consistent in opposing property.
'No," said Mrs. Malaprop, sadly, "I knew that girl couldn't live; it was like seeing a flower fade away—petal after petal falling off."
The Car recently declared that he was afraid of nothing, and as Nihilism consists largely of that, we rather believe the potentate told the truth.
'Papa," said Mr. Gladstone's little boy, "how many legs has an ass?"
'That depends on the ass, my boy," returned the Grand Old Man; "Lord Salisbury has only two."
A novel suicide is reported from Chicago. A young gentleman of leisure, becoming despondent, smoked a Flora Bernhard cigar so strong that that it blew his brains out.
An exchange says that "Mark Twain" and Mr. Howells walk around New York with their arms lovingly locked. This is probably done to keep them from writing in the streets.
The Pennsylvania Senate has passed a bill providing that the punishment for murder in the first degree may be death by the use of electricity. Experts say that it is much pleasanter to be telegraphed into eternity than to be let down into it by a rope.
Susie: Oh! Mamma, I'll never disobey you again. Mamma: Why, Susie, what have you done? Susie: Well, I drank my milk at lunch and then I ate—a pickle; and the milk said to the pickle, "Get out!" and the pickle said, "I won't," and they are having an awful time!

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1886.
Capital, \$100,000.
Surplus and Reserve Fund, \$50,000.
Total, \$150,000.

ISAIAH W. HELLMAN, President.
C. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Isaiah W. Hellman, Col. S. E. Duffin,
O. W. Childs, C. E. Thom,
Phil Gernier, J. B. Lankershim,
C. Duccumman, Jose Masar,
Exchange for Sale of New York, London, Frankfurt, Dublin, Paris and Berlin. Receive Deposits and Issue their Certificates of Deposit for Government, State, County and City Bonds.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

OF Los Angeles.
CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.
SURPLUS, \$100,000.

E. F. SPENCE, President.
J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier.

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J. D. Bucknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury, E. F. Spence, Wm. Lacy, S. H. Mott, L. L. Carlson, James McCoy, William Lacy, J. M. Elliott.

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GEO. H. BONEBRACK, JOHN BRYSON, SR., President and Vice-President.
F. C. ROWES, Cashier.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
No. 54 North Main st., Los Angeles.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
SURPLUS, \$200,000.

DIRECTORS:
W. G. Cochran, John H. Markham, Perry M. Green, John Bryson, Sr., H. Sinabau, F. C. Rows, Geo. H. Bonebrack.

Exchange for Sale on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

JOHN L. BRED, L. N. BRED, President and Vice-President.
WM. F. BOSTWELL, Cashier.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK.

PAID CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
NADRAU BLOCK.

DIRECTORS:
L. N. Bred, H. T. Nowell, H. A. Barclay, Chas. E. Day, Alex. Penney, D. M. Graham, E. G. Boshay, H. F. Boshay, J. L. Redick, W. F. Boshay, John L. Redick.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

THE UNIVERSITY BANK.
Los Angeles.
CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

Loans from the capital stock on long time will be made in the form of bonds secured by first mortgage on real estate.

First-class interest-bearing securities offered for investment.
A general banking business transacted.
Exchange on New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco.

R. M. WIDNEY, President.
GEO. L. ARNOLD, Cashier.
GEO. SINABAU, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:
R. M. Widney, E. M. Ross, W. H. Workman (Mayor of Los Angeles City), D. O. Milmore, C. M. Wells, F. A. Gibson, A. H. Judson.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK.

No. 129 North Main st.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

President, J. C. GOODWIN.
Secretary, J. V. WACHTEL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Isaiah W. Hellman, John A. Paxton, Robert S. Baker, L. C. Goodwin.

Term Deposits will be received in sums of one hundred dollars and over. Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over. Money to loan on first-class real estate.
LOS ANGELES JULY 1, 1884.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK.

Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.
CAPITAL STOCK (Paid Up), \$100,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$100,000.

JOHN E. PLATER, President.
B. S. BAKER, Vice-President.
GEO. H. STEWART, Cashier.

H. L. Macnell, Robert S. Baker, John A. Plater, Geo. W. Prescott, John A. Paxton, R. M. Widney, Jotham Birby.

Carries on a General Banking and Collecting business.

Legal.

Notice to Creditors.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF the county of Los Angeles, State of California.—In the matter of the estate of William S. Gaige, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of William S. Gaige, deceased, to the creditors of the same being heirs claiming against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the First National Bank of Los Angeles, No. 129 North Main street, Los Angeles, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Los Angeles.

Administrator of the estate of Wm. Fraisher, deceased.
Dated at Los Angeles, April 25, 1887.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF SULLY P. GAIGE, deceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Sully P. Gaige, deceased, to the creditors of the same being heirs claiming against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of H. W. Ready, room 15, Alameda block, corner of Spring and 4th streets, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Los Angeles.

Executor of the estate of Sully P. Gaige, deceased.
Dated at Los Angeles, Cal., May 7, 1887.

Dissolution of Special Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the special partnership heretofore conducted by the undersigned under the name of "The Los Angeles Electrical Works," is this day dissolved by lapse of the time prescribed by agreement for its duration.

The business will be continued by Thomas H. Rhodes, who has succeeded to the interests of the undersigned, and who will pay all the debts, and is authorized to collect all the accounts of said partnership.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 3, 1887.
WM. L. RHODES,
T. H. RHODES,
GEO. F. KERNAGHAN.

Proposals.

Proposals for Labor.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOS ANGELES, CAL., MAY 18, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPlicate, to be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., on Monday, June 20, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing labor or service necessary for printing all circulars, orders or miscellaneous papers that may be required at the Headquarters Department of Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, consisting of a chief printer, an assistant printer, and such additional number of printers as may be necessary for efficient service; the United States to furnish a printing office and the presses and tools now on hand.

The particular of the service required, and conditions, will be furnished upon application at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Labor," and addressed to the undersigned, A. S. ELLIOTT, Chief Quartermaster U.S.A., Chief Quartermaster.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

GODDARD, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN ROUTES embrace lines for Portland, Or., Victoria, B.C., and Puget Sound, Alaska and all coast ports.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR MAY, 1887.

Steamers.	Leaving San Francisco.	Arriving San Pedro.	Leaving San Pedro.	Arriving San Francisco.
Bureka.	April 29	May 1	May 3	May 5
Santa Rosa.	May 1	May 3	May 5	May 7
Los Angeles.	May 3	May 5	May 7	May 9
Queen of Pac.	May 5	May 7	May 9	May 11
Bureka.	May 7	May 9	May 11	May 13
Santa Rosa.	May 9	May 11	May 13	May 15
Los Angeles.	May 11	May 13	May 15	May 17
Queen of Pac.	May 13	May 15	May 17	May 19
Bureka.	May 15	May 17	May 19	May 21
Santa Rosa.	May 17	May 19	May 21	May 23
Los Angeles.	May 19	May 21	May 23	May 25
Queen of Pac.	May 21	May 23	May 25	May 27
Bureka.	May 23	May 25	May 27	May 29
Santa Rosa.	May 25	May 27	May 29	May 31
Los Angeles.	May 27	May 29	May 31	June 2
Queen of Pac.	May 29	May 31	June 2	June 4
Bureka.	May 31	June 2	June 4	June 6
Santa Rosa.	June 2	June 4	June 6	June 8

The steamers Santa Rosa, and Queen of Pacific leave San Pedro for San Diego on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco, and on their trips between San Pedro and San Francisco call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only. The Bureka and Los Angeles call at all way ports.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. Depot, Los Angeles, as follows:
With Santa Rosa, and Queen of Pacific, at 9:40 o'clock a.m.
With Los Angeles and Bureka, going north, at 10:00 o'clock a.m.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to
H. McLELLAN, Agent.
Office, 8 Commercial st., Los Angeles.

A. T. & S. F. R. R. CO.

GOING INTO EFFECT AT 6 P.M. SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1887.
LOS ANGELES AND SAN GABRIEL VALLEY R. R. CO.

Leave Los Angeles.	Destination.	Arrive Los Angeles.
8:30 a.m.	San Bernardino.	10:00 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	Duarte.	11:15 a.m.
1:30 p.m.	Lamanda Park.	3:00 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	San Bernardino.	4:00 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	Lamanda Park.	7:00 p.m.
6:10 p.m.	Lamanda Park.	7:40 p.m.
11:10 p.m.	Lamanda Park.	12:00 p.m.

*Daily. *Daily, except Sunday. *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. *Sunday only.

Trains are to arrive and depart at Downey-avenue Depot.
Through overland trains will be run for the present from the new depot.

J. B. WILKINS, General Passenger Agent.
S. P. JEWETT, General Manager.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(Pacific System.)
SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1887.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows:

Leave For.	Destination.	Arrive From.
8:00 a.m.	Colton and San Geronimo.	7:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Colton and San Geronimo.	7:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Deming and East.	7:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	El Paso and East.	7:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	San Francisco and East.	7:00 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim.	8:45 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim.	8:45 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica.	12:30 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica.	12:30 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica.	12:30 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Long Beach and S. Pedro.	4:25 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Long Beach and S. Pedro.	4:25 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Paula.	4:00 p.m.

*Daily. *Daily, except Sunday. *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. *Sunday only.

A change has taken place in the receipt and delivery of mails on line of travel Los Angeles and San Pedro branch. Hereafter mails will be dispatched to Florence, Compton, Victor, and San Pedro, and will arrive on train leaving Los Angeles at 9:30 a.m., and received at 5:15 p.m. T. H. GOODMAN, General Agent, Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

All-Rail Line between National City, San Diego, and Los Angeles and points East and West.
Close connections at Barstow with Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and Los Angeles with Southern Pacific Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

(Taking effect Sunday, November 14th.)

Los Angeles.	Leave.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
San Gabriel.	7:00	9:10	5:00	6:00
Colton.	7:20	9:30	5:20	6:20
Colton.	7:40	9:50	5:40	6:40
Colton.	8:00	10:10	6:00	7:00
Colton.	8:20	10:30	6:20	7:20
Colton.	8:40	10:50	6:40	7:40
Colton.	9:00	11:10	7:00	8:00
Colton.	9:20	11:30	7:20	8:20
Colton.	9:40	11:50	7:40	8:40
Colton.	10:00	12:10	8:00	9:00
Colton.	10:20	12:30	8:20	9:20
Colton.	10:40	12:50	8:40	9:40
Colton.	11:00	1:10	9:00	10:00
Colton.	11:20	1:30	9:20	10:20
Colton.	11:40	1:50	9:40	10:40
Colton.	12:00	2:10	10:00	11:00
Colton.	12:20	2:30	10:20	11:20
Colton.	12:40	2:50	10:40	11:40
Colton.	1:00	3:10	11:00	12:00
Colton.	1:20	3:30	11:20	12:20

A TRIP THROUGH WILD MOUNTAIN CANONS.

Toward noon of this second day they

cents, and thus secure conventions without an effort.

of Paris Dressmaking Parlors, 109 North Spring

Terms moderate.
GEORGE LIGHTFOOT & SONS

Nos. 18, 20, 22 & 24 Bequena Street cor Los Angeles Los Angeles Cal

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint horizontal lines and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the right edge, and the right side of the page is heavily shadowed, appearing dark.

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.

THE HOME OF THE "FATHER OF PECK'S BAD BOY."

A City With a Reputation for Beautiful Residences and Liquid Extract of Hops. A Humorist Whose Sun Shines for the Million.

[Special Correspondence.]

MILWAUKEE, May 13. Milwaukee has considerable reputation as a city of beautiful residences. Prospect avenue is a broad, finely paved street, running for a mile or more parallel with the shores of Lake Michigan, and it is literally lined with magnificent residences. Along this beautiful drive many of the money kings of this city reside. The houses on the east side of this avenue are for the most part surrounded by well kept and tastefully laid out lawns that extend from the curb to the deeply blue waters of the ever murmuring lake. One of the most conspicuous of these residences is that of George W. Peck, the humorist, the editor of Peck's Sun and the inventor of the "bad boy" literature, over whose life there is a glamour of romance.

This structure is a stone mansion, situated in the center of beautiful grounds on the picturesque bluff which holds the stately edifice high above the lake. Mr. Peck is a handsome, middle aged man, with a full, frank face, a high forehead and merry, twinkling, grayish eyes. He is one of the few humorists of this country who has a capacity for business as well as for fun. Ten or twelve years ago Mr. Peck "didn't own a nickel or chick in this world," as he expresses it. To-day he is rated as one of the rich men of Wisconsin; owns, among other things, a big newspaper, a mansion for a residence, a block or two of houses, considerable other city real estate, a private yacht and a summer resort hotel of his own. When the fact is taken into consideration that Mr. Peck has acquired his handsome fortune solely by the drops of ink shed from his industrious pen in the short time of six or seven years, he justly takes rank as one of the remarkable men of the country. For years he battled against great odds and hard luck, but a stroke of good fortune turned the tide and for several years past he has been riding on the topmost wave.

It is probably not known to more than a dozen people outside of Mr. Peck's office that 1,500,000 copies of his books have been sold, and the most of this great number in less than six years' time. This gives him a distinction not possessed by any other individual in this country. His latest work, "How Private Peck Put Down the Rebellion," was issued quite recently and large numbers are being sold. The appearance of this book at this time adds renewed interest to Mr. Peck's remarkable record as an author. The last is the sixth book that Mr. Peck has published. All of them are straight reprints from articles in the columns of his paper. The most successful of these books were the three relating to his "Bad Boy." Of the original book, 850,000 copies have been sold directly by the publishers. Besides large numbers of pirated editions were issued and sold in Canada, England, Germany and other countries. The books of Mr. Peck's publishers show that to date in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 copies of these books have been sold in this country alone. Unless I am greatly mistaken, this number is largely in excess of any other series of books ever issued and, certainly, by all odds, the largest in the short space of time mentioned.

Of course, every one who reads newspapers has heard of Peck's Sun, of George W. Peck, its editor and proprietor, and of the meteoric career of "Peck's Bad Boy." These bad boy sketches gave his paper a great boom, made him an independent fortune and sold his books from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Peck had been writing funny things for twenty years and was recognized as a humorist of no small caliber, but he never seemed to strike a craze until he began telling about his bad boy. He frankly admits that his great streak of luck was due to the merest accident, which he worked for all it was worth. One day five years ago Mr. Peck's son came into his office and told him a joke a boy named Watson had played on his father. It seems the Watson boy had written a note to his father in a feminine hand, signing it "Daisy." The young lady told Mr. Watson that she was very much in love with him and asked that he meet her at the postoffice corner the next afternoon. Then the mother was told about the prospective meeting, and with her son was on hand at the hour named. The old gentleman was there, but "Daisy" was not, and the irate wife appeared for her. A terrible scene ensued, and but for the bad boy's confession, a divorce might have resulted. Mr. Peck wrote up the incident, using assumed names, in a humorous vein, and the article was copied into thousands of papers, convulsing readers from one end of the country to the other. The sketch made such an instantaneous hit that Mr. Peck followed it up with a series in the same vein, using the same bad boy in all of them, and these stories of youthful precocity and cussedness made the writer famous and rich. In less than a year's time the circulation of Mr. Peck's paper jumped from a few thousand to 90,000, and a dozen presses were kept running day and night to supply the demand for the reprint of the bad boy stories in book form. Peck suddenly found himself famous. He was wooed and dined by everybody who could get hold of him. He received flattering offers to write for prominent eastern papers, and he was invited and importuned to attend banquets in all of the large cities from New York to San Francisco. Yachts, cows, horses, cigars, hats, cravats and other things were named after him, and money fairly poured in on him, all on account of the bad boy business.

The writer was not the only one who reaped a harvest from the bad boy stories. The first book set up the owners in business and made them rich. It came about in this way: At that time Mr. Peck's opinion of books was not very high. He published a humorous book when he was one of the editors of Pomeroy's old Democrat in New York, and it was a dead and miserable failure. After the sketches had been running in Peck's paper a few months a Chicago publisher asked Mr. Peck what he would take for the right to publish the series in book form. The paper was in the throes of a boom; Peck remembered his first book and he didn't hanker for a repetition of that experience. So when the publisher told him to scissor out the articles and he would give him \$1,500 for them, Peck was only too glad to close the bargain. He saw his mistake, however, as soon as the book appeared. The smallest kind of a royalty on this book alone would have netted him a cool \$50,000. Since that time Mr. Peck has retained an interest in all of his books.

During this period the paper was bringing in an enormous revenue. A dozen theatrical companies were playing an adaptation of the bad boy in the theatres and museums, and the royalties from this source were very great. Mr. Peck is a shrewd business man. He invested his money wisely, and the poor struggling country newspaper, master of a few years ago is now one of the nabobs of the city and state.

Mr. Peck was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., and is 47 years of age. He came west with his parents when a small boy, and his early life was spent in and about Whitewater, Wis. When 13 years of age he was given the responsible position of devil and bell box custodian in a country newspaper office. He became a printer and worked at the case several years. In 1850 he made his first newspaper venture by purchasing an interest in The Jefferson County Republican. The venture didn't pay, and after drifting about for a year or two, Peck enlisted as a private and saw hard service as a soldier. He was mustered out as a second lieutenant. In 1856 he landed at Piquette, Wis., and started a paper, which he ran for two years. About this time Mr. Peck did his first humorous work. When George W. Peck was first elected and was giving offices to all of his relatives, Peck wrote a series of letters, which purported to come from an old Irishman named Terrance McGrath, who claimed that he was a cousin of U. S., and who demanded official recognition. These letters were copied far and wide and attracted considerable attention. Brick Pomeroy was then in the heyday of his popularity and was printing his paper in New York. He discovered who the author was and induced him to come to New York, where he worked on the papers for three years. Pomeroy finally failed, and Peck once more returned to Wisconsin. His family had been sick in New York, he had spent the little money he had and was head over heels in debt. After Pomeroy reorganized his paper at La Crosse, Peck again edited it for a year or two. After two or three unsuccessful ventures in the newspaper line Peck's Sun was started at La Crosse. It ran for your years, never realizing a larger circulation than 400 or 500 copies. Nine years ago the paper was moved to Milwaukee. In the course of three or four years its circulation was worked up to several thousand. At first, and for a long time, Peck did all the work—sold his paper to the newsboys, kept his own books, canvassed for advertising and did his own collecting. Things ran along in this sort of way until the phenomenal bad boy put in an appearance.

The former country printer, publisher and crossroads humorist is now surrounded by all of the luxuries that money can procure. His palatial residence is luxuriously furnished.



GEORGE W. PECK'S HOUSE.

and its owner while away a great deal of his time hunting, fishing and traveling. His oldest son helps him to run his paper, and the two do all the literary work that it requires. Mr. Peck is warm hearted, a good friend, a distressingly poor enemy, is open handed and charitable, and is wonderfully popular with all classes. He has never been afflicted with a big head, and the old printers and friends of the days of his adversity can reach him as easily and strike him for a favor as readily as when he was "on the turf" with them.

Geo. H. YENOWINE.

A BEAUTIFUL WHISTLER.

An American Lady Who Whistles for New York Society.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 13. I was at an afternoon concert. Auditors were not plenty and the performance opened late. A matronly lady who sat near me beguiled the time by opening a conversation with some giggling maidens in the rear. "Have you heard the whistling lady?" she said. No, they had not; but they had heard of her. Then she went on to tell of the wonderful gift possessed by this lady—how she had heard her at Mrs. Lofly's reception, and also at Mrs. Tipton's. If I had not known that both of these houses were considered swell I could have known it by the peculiar tone that crept into her voice when she pronounced their names. What is there in human beings, anyway, which makes them acknowledge themselves flattered by the notice of somebody who has more pretension, perhaps more money, and possibly less sense? What is it? Are we by nature a little breed, or has the worship of artificial gods made us so? The good lady rattled on, telling how all the young people were trying to whistle in imitation of the famous whistler, and that she had never heard anything so sweet in her life as the whistler's music.

Mrs. Shaw makes whistling an art. She stands up at crowded receptions and whistles divinely; whistles as a solo singer sings, with an orchestral or piano accompaniment, or without it if necessary, but only on the expiration of the breath. Care in the selection of music, as well as close attention to method, distinguishes Mrs. Shaw's whistling. She only whistles a high musical order. And then she whistles and looks pretty at the same time, which is something few male whistlers can do. Tall, beautiful, a very Juno in figure, she is the last person whom one would suspect of being addicted to an art that once was forbidden to our sex on pain of "coming to a bad end." Her tones in whistling are bird like in beauty. No one who has not heard her can form any idea of how gloriously the whistling talent can be developed. She can whistle to parlor limitations or to the immense space of the Metropolitan opera house. Her register is two and one-third octaves.

Whistling being purely a labial art, the beautiful whistler has no fears of being robbed of her gift by the hoarseness and colds which keep singers in terror.

And what does New York think of her whistling? Goes wild over it, as might be expected. Engagements crowd upon her thick and fast; and they do say that she receives \$25 for whistling a single piece. Next season she expects to go abroad and make an appearance before musical critics and patrons. She has made the successful and interesting experiment of whistling with a full orchestral accompaniment. She has whistled for Mrs. Cleveland, as well as for the shining lights of society in this city. She has certainly introduced and developed a musical novelty, although she is not the only woman who whistles. Miss Chamberlain, of Boston, and Miss Adelaide Dechion, formerly of Wallack's, and now in London, both gained some celebrity as whistlers, but their methods are different from Mrs. Shaw's.

G. G.

AN IRISH TEXAN NEW YORKER.

Sketch of a Man Who Fuzled Gotham's Bohemians.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 13. Some four or five years ago a peculiar character burst in upon the Bohemian circle of New York. A wiry figure incased in an immense buffalo skin ulster, a thin face decorated with mutton chop whiskers and mustache, topped by a slouch hat with a phenomenal brim, from under whose protecting shade sparkled a pair of shrewd gray eyes, excited the curiosity of the Morton house loungers for a few days. Curiosity was allayed when he was described as "Col. Knox, of Texas." Col. Knox could go back to Texas as quickly as he chose for all Bohemia cared.

The New York Bohemian has a supreme, almost Chinese, contempt for the outer barbarian; a contempt which is amusing from its lack of logic, when we remember that the Bohemian never toadies to the good fellows who compose the Bohemian circle are New Yorkers except by adoption. They are gathered from all parts of the country and are bound together by two articles of faith: First, that wit is better than money, and second, that New York is the greatest city in the world.

The fact that the new comer always wore immense long legged boots when there was a suggestion of dampness in the atmosphere, and a sealskin vest winter and summer, was accepted with a languid smile, and his position as editor and proprietor of The Texas Siftings, and therefore a possible purchaser of literary wares, rather militated against him than otherwise. The true Bohemian never toadies to the proprietor and is prone to regard the publisher with a suspicious eye except on salary day. This indifference lasted but a short time, however. One morning it was announced that Col. Knox had been involved in a dispute with Dennis Sheehan, the sculptor, one of Bohemia's inner circle. During the dispute Sheehan had cast an aspersions upon the fair fame of Texas and the colonel had demanded that the insult to the Lone Star state should be wiped out with blood. He had challenged Sheehan to fight a duel and the sculptor had accepted. Individually and collectively Bohemia pricked up its ears. Here was something to talk about. For a few days the papers were full of it. The principals had mysteriously disappeared, and Hugh Farrar McDermott, the laureate of Jersey City, who had been a witness to the discussion, was ominously silent. Everybody was talking of Col. John Armoxy Knox, of Texas, a fire eater and copier of Texas Siftings were at a premium. As excitement was at fever heat, it was whispered that the bloody conflict was to take place on Fiddler's Island, a strip of sand just off Rockaway beach, at daybreak. On the eventful morning there was a reporter behind every sand hill on the beach and the principals did not turn up. Slowly it dawned upon Bohemia that it had been made the victim of a practical joke. Then the laugh began. Col. Knox of Texas, was carried into the very center of the select circle and he has remained there ever since, a leader in all the fun, one of the hardest workers and popular fellows in the great metropolis. He became Col. Knox, of New York, at one bound.

Subsequently, bona by his work as an editor and playwright, he proved his title to fellowship in the guild of Gotham's choice spirits, and he enhanced his popularity by always giving the "boys" something new to talk about, some new story to tell. His eccentricities of dress were received without a murmur, and he was rather liked the better for his independence. He came back from Europe not long ago with a watch measuring six inches in diameter. This he carries in the pocket of his sealskin vest attached to a fine gold chain. Going up Broadway the other night a tramp accosted him and asked the time. The colonel slowly drew out the watch. "Half-past twelve," he said, calmly; but the tramp paid no attention; his eyes were riveted on the timepiece, and popped out of his head like a lobster's. "No," he muttered in a scared voice, "I don't want no drink. If my eyes are a magnifying like that I'd better"—

Another glance at the watch convinced the poor wretch that he had the tremens, and no mistake, and leaving the sentence unfinished he fled up the street. Another of Knox's tricks which caused some excitement for a time was his secret order of The Boon Gab Arrangement Brotherhood. His friends received announcements that they had been elected members of this mystic order, and on the bottom of the card was an injunction to "keep this card where you can get at it readily." With lively recollections of the famous Peanut club in their minds, in which every member was obliged to display the ivory pean, the emblem of the club, when called upon by a fellow member, or, failing to stand treat, Col. Knox's victims kept the receipt of the card a profound secret, and their efforts to pump their friends on the subject and, above all, their uneasiness in the presence of Col. Knox, was a source of no end of amusement. The colonel insists that it is a serious organization, but his friends doubt it. His paper is his hobby. His constant cry is for "ideas." An Irishman by birth, educated in Texas, he has made a thorough New Yorker, a cosmopolitan and a good fellow in the broadest sense of the phrase.

ALLAN FORMAN.

A happy marriage is a new beginning of life, a new starting point for happiness and usefulness.—Dean Stanley.



What It Has Come To.

"Well, I shall call and see you to-morrow, Jessie." "Thanks. I shall be delighted to have you come, Ella." "And I shall bring Fido with me." "Oh! please do not." "Not! Why not?" "Rover is not receiving at present. He is in mourning for a brother who was run over by a South Boston car. Poor little fellow! It wrings my heart to have him going around with a crane bow around his neck. But the rules of polite society must be observed, my dear."—Boston Courier.

Real Estate.

GAFFEY & MEREDITH.

120 NORTH MAIN STREET.

\$4,500—A splendid 10-room house, with bath, good cellar, cement walks, etc.; lot 10x12, on corner; 15 minutes from post-office, on street-car line.
10,000—The splendid "Rice Place," in Highland Park.
20,000—11½ acres on Washington st., cor. San Pedro.
200—Per foot, lot on Seventh, near Main.
10,000—A handsome two-story, 9-room house half block from street cars; finely improved; large lawn, nice shrubbery; good neighborhood; lot 12x136.
3,500—A good 6-room, hard finished house, with modern improvements; corner Boston and Pearl sts.
3,500—A splendid house of 6 rooms, hard finish, hot and cold water, marble mantels, etc., corner lot 5x15; furniture may be had if desired.
23,000—A splendid business property, paying \$1200 rent.
1,200—A 4-room house near Belmont Hotel.
2,500—A 6-room, good house, barn, shed, etc., King st., near Grand ave., lot 12x16.
45,000—114 ft. on Upper Main, running through to and being 150 feet on Alameda st.
25,000—Cor. 9, Upper Main and Bellevue ave.
1,000—Lots 13 and 34, block 5, Williamson tract.
13,000—Lot 10, Sixth st., opposite the park.
750—43x140, Court st., near Patton.
5,000—150x185, Adams st., cor. Severance.
2,500—4-room house, nice lawn, hedge-fence, corner lot 12x15.
2,000—Each, 2 lots, Ninth st., near Figueroa, each 50x150.
900—Each, lots 9, 11, 13, block 21, East Los Angeles.
7,000—A handsome, 10-room house, Olive st., near Second.
4,000—An elegant new 9-room, finely-finished house, 15 minutes from post-office and on street-car line.
100—Per front foot, 8x185, Buena Vista st., near Bellevue ave.
3,000—Each, two 6-room houses, hard finished, water connections and modern improvements, on Beaudry ave. and Temple st.
2,500—Each, lots 10, 11 and 12, Mills & Wicks' extension of Second st.
1,000—Each, lots in Park tract.
500—Each, lots in Pritchard tract, East Los Angeles.
450—Each, lots in Bird tract, Boyle Heights.
550—Lot 1, Dunnigan tract; lot 50x125.
1,500—Lot 9, block 1, L. A. Homestead tract; lot 100x100, on Ocean st.
1,300—Lot 1, block 6, Angelino Heights; corner lot 50x150.
Choice lots in the Bonnie Brae and Dunsmuir tracts, East Los Angeles and Boyle Heights.
COUNTRY PROPERTY.
3,000—20 acres at Artesia; house of 8 rooms, barn, 4 acres orchard, 6 acres alfalfa, 4 acres grain, etc.
800—Each, lots 11 and 12, block 82, Azusa—acre lots.
4,500—35 acres, 3 miles from Compton; 18 acres in alfalfa, 14 acres in grain, 100 acres of willows; ¼ interest in artesian well, 150 acres improved land, now under cultivation, in Kern county; artesian water.
Also, lands throughout the State.

DEPARTURE.

RARE CHANCE.

Intend to leave Los Angeles in the month of May and am desirous of disposing of the following property on or before that time: Fine city residence, No. 405 Temple st.; two-story house, 11 rooms and cellar, finely finished and built in the most substantial manner; good stable; 100 feet of land, 150 feet deep; also 47½ feet on Bunker Hill ave. by 100 feet, with 12-foot alley; house completely furnished and in fine order. Also, one of the finest carriage teams in the city; carriage, phaeton, harness and fittings complete. This is a great bargain for parties wanting a complete and well-located home, ready for occupancy.
\$800—Two lots on Temple street, opposite Olive street; graded; good location for business or fine residence site.
1,000—Three lots in block 2, Park tract, close to business; two lots in block 8, Park tract, near Ostrich Farm road; five lots in block 10, Park tract, nice locality and near Temple-street cable road; ten lots in block 11, Park tract, joining Angelino Heights tract; a beautiful lot in block 12, Park tract, fine view, a choice lot; eight lots in block 14, Park tract, well-situated and good view; seven lots in block 17, Park tract, near Temple-street cable road, graded streets; ten lots in block 18, Park tract, one lot in block 19, Park tract, one lot in block 20, Park tract, 150 feet from Temple street, a bargain; also, 75 lots in the Beaudry Water Works tract, on Alameda street, near railroad depot, excellent location for business, warehouses, etc.; three fine new cottages in beautiful locality, magnificent view and only two minutes' walk from business center and horse-car lines, for sale at a bargain; one lot in Ocean View tract, and two in Washington tract; these will be sold cheap. Owing to my departure, I am offering the above at prices considerably under the market value and on terms that will be easy.
For prices and conditions call at my office, NO. 25 TEMPLE STREET.
V. BEAUDRY.

For Sale!

\$12,000—10 acres, between Second and Seventh st., cable roads, near Hotel Belmont.
400—Per acre, choice 10 acres in Lick tract.
300—Per acre, a 10 and 40 acre tract in Azusa, near depot.
6,000—5 acres on W. Adams st., between Vermont and Budivogues.
150—Per front foot, on First st.
900—Fine lot on Pearl st., near Deepwater.
100—Per front foot, on Fort st., between Eighth and Ninth.
1,100—105x175, on Montgomery street, few blocks west of Figueroa.
330—Per front foot, the best corner on Upper Main st.; A 1 improvement; pays over 10 per cent interest on investment.
1,500—Choice lot in Bonnie Brae tract.
2,000—Each, 2 lots on Grand ave., near Pico.
4,000—7-room house, on Olive, near Eleventh, furnished; lot 70x150; a bargain.
4,900—House of 6 rooms, cor. Fourth and San Pedro sts.
2,600—House of 4 rooms, Carr st., near Main.
4,000—6-room house on Washington st., near Figueroa street; ¼-acre of ground.
3,000—House of 4 rooms, cor. Montgomery and Oak sts.; ¼-acre of ground.
3,000—7-room house, on Washington st., near Figueroa st.; ¼-acre of ground.
6,000—House of 7 rooms, one acre of ground, Washington st., west of Main st.
6,000—Two story house, on Fort st., this side of Ninth.

BRADSHAW & ZELLNER,
Room 23, 33 S. Spring st.

H. C. HOBSON,

—DEALER IN—

SAN LUIS OBISPO AND

SANTA BARBARA LANDS.

Particular attention paid to parties seeking information regarding lands in these counties.

CITY LOTS AND LARGE TRACTS A SPECIALTY.

OFFICES:

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Figueroa st., near Chorro.

Manager, H. C. HOBSON.

Santa Maria, Cal., over the Postoffice.

Managers, JESSE HOBSON, L. K. MORROW.

FOR SALE.

\$100—Magnificent lots, 50x150, close to Los Angeles city limits, loamy soil, surrounded by magnificent improvements, \$100 a lot, in five monthly payments of \$20.
\$800 an acre—10 acres, close to Los Angeles city limits, suitable for immediate sale in lots, at a great profit; also one piece of 20 acres, same price.

\$600 an acre—A magnificent building-site, level, high up, commanding view, and very suitable for the residence of a wealthy gentleman, close to city limits; 5 or 10 acres, as desired.
\$75 an acre for a piece of 100 acres, close to city limits; will increase greatly in value in six months, on account of great improvements now being made; suitable for sale in lots.

Come and see us: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
WIESBENDER & BONSAI,
Corner Spring and First streets.

Real Estate.

Los Angeles Lots Good Enough!

ONLY \$150 EACH—50x135.

LONG CREDIT. \$50 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME. SELLING FAST. A SPECULATION.

TITLE PERFECT. CALL EARLY.

Chas. Victor Hall, Room 5, 41 S. Spring Street.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. to 12 M.

HOMES AND FARMS

—ON THE—

ROSECRANS TRACT

—AND ON THE—

SAUSAL REDONDO RANCHO.

We are now offering for sale choice lands in the ROSECRANS tract and in SAUSAL REDONDO RANCHO, four to eight miles south of Los Angeles, at prices that defy competition. The soil is mostly of a fine, sandy loam, and is capable of producing abundant crops of all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruits. Lying near the city, and some portions near Port La Ballona, market facilities equal if not superior to any in the county are here to be had. Parties looking for homes or for profitable investments are requested to call at our office and we will take pleasure in showing the lands. Correspondence solicited.

WRIGHT & BARTLEY,

NO. 112 WEST FIRST STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY TRACT!

—SOUTH OF AND ADJOINING THE GROUNDS OF—

RAYMOND HOTEL, SOUTH PASADENA,

—AND FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE UPPER MARENGO TRACT—

The RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, having purchased 347 acres of that well-known, highly-improved and cultivated tract, now offers for sale its DIVISION NO. 1, with large frontages on FAIR OAKS AVENUE and MISSION STREET, large lots, averaging 60x180 feet; streets from 50 to 80 feet wide, and to be graded, piped and planted in trees at the expense of the company. Each lot to have connection laid to main pipes, and to have FREE one share of stock in the MARENGO WATER COMPANY, thus insuring an abundant supply of pure water for irrigation and domestic use.

Easy and frequent communication now had with Los Angeles by the L. A. & S. G. V. R. R., with station at northwest corner of tract. The new line of the Southern Pacific Co., from the new town of Ramona northward, is to run through the middle of the tract, and a first-class station is to be established at the reservoir in front of the Raymond Hotel.

GARFIELD AVENUE, running from Alhambra Station on the S. P. R. R. to Raymond Station on the L. A. & S. G. V. R. R., is 70 feet wide through the east side of this tract, and will soon have a line of street cars in operation its entire length.

For maps, prices and further particulars apply to

RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

W. G. HUGHES, Secretary,

25 West First Street, Room 3, Los Angeles, California.

Or at the office near the reservoir on the land, just south of Raymond Hotel.

IVANHOE

700 ACRES

In Los Angeles, Divided Into Only

1300 LOTS.

PRICES OF LOTS:

Up to 100 ft. Front, \$150; Half-acre Lots, \$200; From 1-2 to

1 Acre, \$300; From 1 to 4 Acres, \$400; 5-acre Lots, \$750.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in eight equal monthly

payments, without interest. These prices will continue only

until June 1, 1887, when they will positively be advanced.

All who purchase before that date will have the benefit of

the advanced prices.

The entire tract is beautifully situated, with a charming

view, pure air and water and perfect drainage. The

Ostrich Farm Dummy Railroad runs through the tract, with

a five-cent fare guaranteed to and from the center of the

city. This road will be completed to the tract July 1, 1887.

Pure and abundant water will be piped thro' all the streets.

The title to the property is absolutely perfect. A complete

abstract will be kept in the office of the company, for

the inspection of all purchasers, and a certificate of title

will be furnished to each buyer with his deed.

This tract is situated upon the hills, which are rapidly

becoming the most desirable residence portion of the city.

The soil is a warm, sandy loam, free from frost, being in

what is known as the warm belt. The elevation is such

that the temperature is more even than in the city.

NOTE—The first purchasers have first choice. Free

carriage to the tract every day from the office of the agents,

at 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Maps and circulars and all information

can be had from

BYRAM & POINDEXTER, Managers.

27 W. First St., Bank block, Los Angeles, Cal.